

ates set for Senate, CUB elections in April

Primary and general election dates for Student Senate and College Union Board offices have been set. The primaries will be held on April 28 with the general elections scheduled for two weeks later. Deadline for filing for any of the offices is April 26. Candidates must have at least three per cent of the student body's support. Petitions will be required of all candidates. The number of signatures that will be required for this semester's petitions is

for full time student at Missouri Southern who is going to, this semester, complete at least his/her 60th credit hour and has maintained at least a 2.0 grade point average, is eligible to run for the offices.

Beginning this semester all students who apply for any of the offices will be asked to have a form filled out by the registrar's

office that will show the total number of hours completed and the grade point average achieved by the student. In the past students have been mistaken on the total number of credit hours achieved and grade point average and have been banned from running in the election after they have begun campaigning. The filling out of this form by the registrar's office should correct any future difficulties.

Positions that will be filled on the Student Senate in the election are:

- President of the Student Senate.
- Vice-president of the Student Senate.
- Secretary of the Student Senate.
- Treasurer of the Student Senate.

College Union Board positions that will be filled in the election are:

- Chairman of the College Union Board.
- Vice-chairman of the College Union Board.
- Secretary of the College Union Board.
- Chairman of the Dance Committee.
- Chairman of the Forum Committee.
- Chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee.
- Chairman of the Recreation and Films Committee.

All officers hold a term of approximately one year.

All qualified students must file for the offices at the Student Personnel Services office in room 130 of Hearn Hall before April 26.

Chart

missouri southern
state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801



Vol. 13

Friday, March 26, 1976



219 students again favor increase in activity fee

By TIM DRY
Managing Editor

Missouri Southern's second annual, Student Senate sponsored, activity fee increase proposal poll was held last week and showed that a majority of students favor adoption of the proposal.

Totals for this year's poll showed that 219 of the 300 student ballots returned were in favor of the proposal while 81 were in opposition.

THE POLLS WERE TAKEN because both the Student Senate and the College Union Board have complained in the past that

they have been hampered by insufficient funds and have particularly felt the crunch in funding the "big name" entertainment that many students have expressed the desire for.

Currently, funds for both the CUB and the Student Senate come from the five dollar student activity fee which is paid by all full time students at Missouri Southern. If the Student Senate's proposal is adopted the activity fee would go from its current five dollars to \$10.

The proposal, along with the results of last year's student poll, was presented to the college administration as proof that most students at Missouri Southern want the fee increase. Last year's proposal was never acted upon.

Nearly 800 students were reached in last year's Student Senate poll of which 490 were in favor of the increase and 307 were opposed.

IN ADDITION TO this year's poll the Student Senate has circulated petitions around campus asking for student support of the proposal. Nearly 900 signatures were obtained on the petitions.

"We are very pleased with the results of the election," noted one Student Senate member; "it shows that most students at Missouri Southern want better entertainment and convocations on campus, and won't mind paying an extra five dollars per semester to obtain them."

Senate members plan once again, to present the proposal to the college administration for action. Missouri Southern's Board of Regents will ultimately decide on the increase.

Area nursing homes take additional fire precautions

By KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Reporter

A good may have come from the recent fire at Murphy in Joplin, as many area nursing homes are now taking additional precautions in the case of a fire. Administrator of Fair Acres Nursing Home in Carthage and Elmhurst Nursing Home in Joplin, Lloyd J. Smith, had this comment: "The president of the governing board has just sent me word to be prepared to evaluate our fire plan in the next meeting."

The Elmhurst-Fair Acres board of directors is known as the Fair County Association for Social Services, Incorporated, and has among its 12 active members Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs at Missouri Southern. This board was established for the sole purpose of operating Elmhurst and Fair Acres as charitable institutions and is comprised of local business people.

"We are unique in the sense that both our homes are non-profit organizations and almost all nursing homes today are owned by individual proprietors and work on a profit basis," Smith pointed out.

THE FORMER ASSISTANT administrator for Freeman Hospital went on to say that the homes' residents are supported by social security, supplementary federal welfare, and funds from the Department of Family Services and Mental Health throughout the state.

"We are not technically funded by the state, but we are indirectly on state money," explained Smith. "Effective April 1, 1976, residents' cost will be \$357 per month." Fair Acres was established in 1952 in the building where it now

stands and in what was originally known as the Carthage Poor House.

Superintendent Dena Fischer, a 15 year veteran of Fair Acres, commented, "We still get kidded about that today." She went on to point out the home has 142 patients with ages ranging from 25 to 100. "We get some replacements from the Diagnostic Center

(continued on page 2)

'Crippled Turtle' to debut in May

A new magazine dealing with the subject of pollution and the local environment will soon appear from the campus of Missouri Southern State College, according to Richard Massa, associate professor of Journalism.

The publication has been entitled "The Crippled Turtle" and will deal with many different facets of the environment, both good and bad. Among stories to appear will be articles on pollution, pictorial essays, features on recreation, hang-gliding and organic gardening, historical perspectives and many other subjects that deal in some way with the subject of man's relationship to his environment.

Students enrolled in this semester's Publication Principles 312 class are in charge of the magazine and are currently acting as publishers and senior editors of the "Turtle" which is tentatively scheduled to appear on May 14. The Crippled Turtle will

be of a professional variety similar to magazines published frequently by larger colleges and universities around the country. Upon publication the magazine will be distributed free of charge.

There are many stories that have still not been assigned to specific writers dealing with the afore-mentioned subjects and more. In addition to these the Crippled Turtle will also consider unsolicited manuscripts dealing with the subject of the environment. Anyone wishing to receive an assignment, obtain further information or would like to make an in-person query concerning a story idea should contact Richard Massa at the Chart office, room 117 of Hearn Hall. Students can also obtain information by calling the office at extension 228 of the college switchboard.

Potential contributors to the magazine are reminded that the final deadline "Crippled Turtle" stories is April 8.

Bridges promoted to major

By KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Reporter

Missouri Southern provided the scene Monday, March 1, for the official promotion of Capt. Frank Bridges, head of the military science department at MSSC, to the rank of Major. On campus for the ceremony were Lt. Col. Richard A. Brown and Major John S. Luallin, Springfield Army ROTC representatives on behalf of Brig. Gen. James M. Leslie of the U.S. Army Second Region, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Also attending the reading of the General Orders of Promotion were Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, James Maupin, dean of technology, MSgt. James Campbell, and Bridge's wife, Shirley.

Major Bridges was born in Houston, Mo., on January 30, 1942. His 10 years of active service began in 1965 when he received his ROTC commission to second lieutenant on his graduation from Southwest Missouri State University with a BSE degree in history. He entered the communications branch in army management after attending the Signal Officers Basic Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, and the Naval Combat Cargo Operations School at the Coronado Naval Station. In 1968 he attended the Signal Officers Advanced Course and in 1969 the Communications Electronics System Engineering Course at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. During this Engineering Course, Major Bridges traveled over the east coast studying various communications systems of the Bell Telephone Company. During 1971 and 1972 he attended graduate school at SMSU where he received an MSE degree in secondary school administration.

MAJOR BRIDGES HAS SERVED in many staff positions, one of which was operations and intelligence in a signal battalion in Vietnam. In this capacity, Bridges was responsible for controlling the radio systems and frequencies and the security of signal sites for a 100-150 mile span of the central highlands.

"Some sites were attacked but never were seriously damaged," Bridges said. "We also established a frequency-control system for the Americans and Vietnamese in the Pleiku area. This was more difficult than it might seem because we cannot have radio frequency interference in a combat zone."

Another one of Major Bridges' staff positions was that of an inside plant engineer for telephone management agency from January to August, 1971. He was in charge of installations and operations of the telephone exchanges in Southeast Asia which included Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos. Bridges added, "Due to the extensive travelling involved throughout Southeast Asia, I had the opportunity to meet both civilian and military personnel of South Vietnam and the Korean government."

During this time his unit began transferring communications systems from their army facility to the Vietnam Air Force. "This job took us eight months....it was exceedingly difficult to overcome the language barriers without interpreters besides the unexpected difficulties of changing over army systems to air force systems," he said.

IN ANOTHER STAFF POSITION, Major Bridges was a trial counselor at Fort Monmouth.

"Up until 1969 all minor crimes in the service were tried and defended by selected army officers who were not lawyers. A trial counselor is comparable to a prosecutor," explained Bridges. "It's quite a job to be a prosecutor when you've had no legal training." He pointed out that this is just an example of the variety of jobs an army officer might have.

Major Bridges served as company commander of Cable construction unit in Vietnam from January, 1970, to July, 1970. "We worked on cables, much as you would find in the Joplin telephone system. We had no interpreters to assist us in repairing and installing cables in combat zones. The cables were continuously being damaged by such unlikely things as tanks, trucks, and rockets."

While serving in a variety of capacities in Vietnam, Major Bridges became acquainted with a small community of Chinese refugees who had fled from mainland China in the 1940s during Chairman Mao's takeover.

"They had established a farming community at Cam Ranh Bay in a small valley," he said. "Our company did all we could to help them out. Their farms were in the bottom of the valley so they had to live on the hillsides and their children didn't have any level places to play. We helped them build school houses, improve roads, and level playgrounds. They defended themselves and did not depend on us or the South Vietnamese for support."

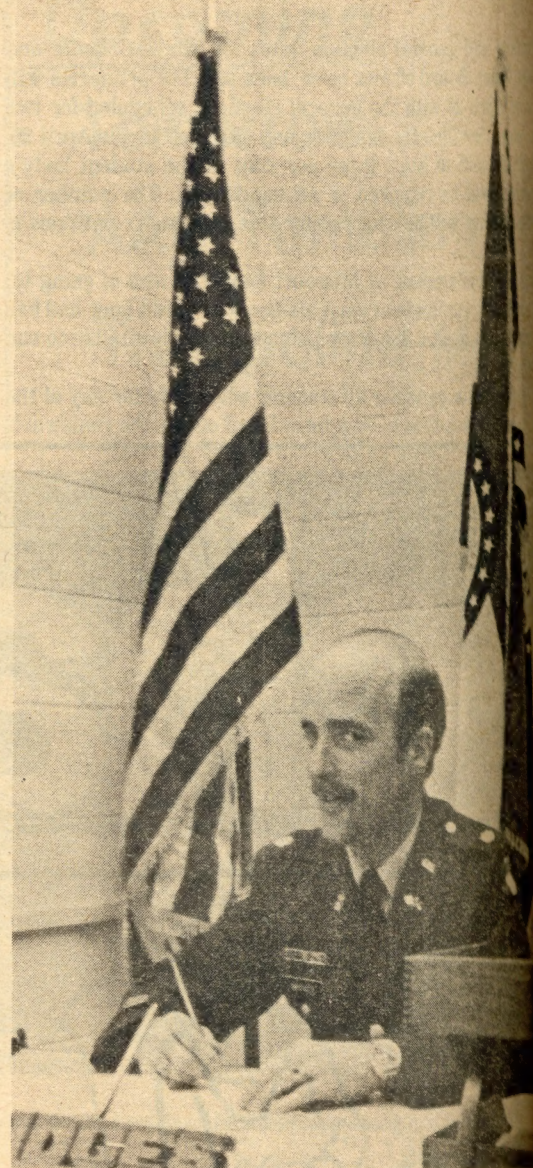
MAJOR BRIDGES THREE TIMES RECEIVED A Bronze Medal for doing outstanding work in a combat zone and received the Army Commendation Medal. He also has served with three units which received Meritorious Unit Commendations. Of these he was the company commander of one, helped establish and organize another, and was a member of the third. Bridges received his promotion to Major from a group of officers in which only 59 per cent were ultimately promoted.

"Consideration for promotion is based on years of service and performance level," he explained. "This is an unusually low percentage to be promoted."

Major Bridges commented also on his feelings concerning the Vietnam War where he spent a good part of his military career.

"Thousands and thousands of Vietnamese literally didn't want anything to do with the communist rule," he said. "About 100,000 South Vietnamese went north at the beginning of the war. In contrast, three million North Vietnamese fled the Communist rule. People who were in power in South Vietnam were corrupt and used United States aid funds for their personal gain but the major problem was that we were fighting a limited war."

"When the enemy ran across certain borders we couldn't follow. This was extremely frustrating to both American forces and the South Vietnamese. Some high ranking military men were dismissed for allowing their troops and equipment to go into unauthorized areas. Yet they had to watch their men and equipment being destroyed without the authority to retaliate. I think we should have been there but only if we could have processed the war in a different way. We must be able to pursue the enemy to win a war."



MAJOR FRANK BRIDGES

Area homes take precautions

(continued from page 1)

in Joplin and the State Hospital in Nevada. Most of our patients are mental cases," Fischer explained.

FAIR ACRES HAS A FULL-TIME activities director, JoAnn Speer, who teaches a morning and afternoon Crafts class, a Bible Study class, and plans special events for the residents. As Ms. Speer decorated for a St. Patrick's Day dance last week, she

TV use heavy

Due to the increased utilization of the closed circuit television studios, it is urged that individuals anticipating the use of the studios submit their requests as far in advance as possible.

After regular classes have been scheduled, the facilities are available to all faculty and students on a first-come, first-serve basis. Reservations may be made by contacting Wallace Matthews, coordinator, ext. 266.

Wallace states that, "Anyone desiring to view the operation and capabilities of the studios are welcome to drop in at any time during school hours." The studios are located just west of the Business Administration Building.

commented, "We have entered an arts and crafts show at Wichita and are in the process of completing our crafts and organizing them for the show. The proceeds will go for supplies to provide more activities for the patients."

Among the patients' activities are non-denominational church services two nights a week, special programs from area schools and church groups, Sunday morning services given by the First Christian Church in Carthage, and special programs on by the patients themselves during Christmas and Easter.

"The patients never cease to surprise me in their abilities," he said. "I had one patient who could recite poetry beautifully, another who has beautiful handwriting and another who could recite the names of every book of the Bible two days after I offered them a gift if they could learn them," Speer emphasized. Some of the more capable residents work across the street at the Shelburne Workshop about six hours a day for minimum wages.

ELMHURST WAS ESTABLISHED in 1957 and has approximately 165 employees and 145 residents. "We are at capacity and have a long waiting list," Smith pointed out. "The majority of our patients are bedfast or semi-bedfast; we have as many mental patients as Fair Acres does."

He went on to say that some are simply elderly and provide basic care for themselves while the others are generally suffering from infirmities of old age. Elmhurst has volunteer activity directors who work four to six hours a week. They provide occupational activities such as macramé class.

Smith explained, "We have a minimum of R.N.'s. The majority of our staff is made up of nurses aides who are given on-the-job training by our registered nurses in basic nursing techniques."

Why did Smith take his position as administrator of the homes?

"There is just something about caring for this kind of people," he said. "I have an interest in human needs and in the professional qualities that could be used. I think there is a need for qualified professional administrators in nursing home management, and I have been dedicated to the nursing profession for over 35 years. I guess I hope that when my time and I get old someone will be here to take care of us."

Placement office slates job interviews

Forthcoming interviews in the Office of Career Counseling and Placement on the Missouri Southern campus include state and federal agencies as well as the Kansas City school system. Specific interviews are:

Wednesday, April 7, the Missouri Division of Employment Security, interviewing all majors.

Thursday, April 8, North Kansas City Public Schools, interviewing all education majors.

Wednesday, April 21, State of Missouri, Division of Family Services, interviewing social science majors and related fields.

Thursday, April 29, Peace Corps and Vista, interviewing business, education, technology, and special interest majors.

Wednesday, May 5, Missouri Division of Employment Security Job Service, interviewing all majors.

A full set of credentials must be on file in the Placement Office before a student will be allowed to register for an interview time. All interviews will be held in the Placement Office, next to Kuhn Hall, unless specified otherwise. Sign-up sheets are posted in the Placement Office.

Black Awareness Week set

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Staff Reporter

Black Awareness Week will get under way next week with a multiplicity of activities scheduled, according to Dr. Henry G. Morgan, Afro-American Society sponsor.

The activities will proceed from Monday, March 29 to Saturday, April 3 and will feature several programs sponsored by the college Afro-American Society.

BLACK AWARENESS WEEK is aimed at "fostering understanding between members of the black and white community," Dr. Morgan stated. Morgan also pointed out that, contrary to the belief of the contrary, each of the events planned are open to the public, and the society wishes to urge all students, not just blacks, to attend. AAS also encourages the community at large, as well as the campus population, to participate in Black Awareness Week.

Scheduled for Monday, which will mark the fifth annual observance of Black Awareness Week at Missouri Southern, is a talent show that will begin at 7 p.m. in the College Union Ballroom. All students are invited to attend and there is no charge. All activities during the week are free, except for the annual ball which will require an admission fee.

Tuesday will feature a film presentation of "The Biography of Miss Jane Pittman," sponsored by the College Union Board. The show, a critically acclaimed television film starring Cicely Tyson, can be seen in the College Union Ballroom at 7 p.m.

"AN EVENING WITH LANGSTON HUGHES" will be the subject of Wednesday's program to be held at 7 p.m. in the College Union. The format of the presentation will consist of readings from the noted poet's many writings, his plays, short stories, and poems, by Afro-American Society members. Members will also recreate scenes and popular fictional characters from Hughes' literary works.

On Thursday at 7 p.m., the Reverend B.G. Roberson from First Baptist Church in Joplin will speak on brotherhood.

The main activity Friday will be a forum-style discussion with three Missouri Southern alumni slated to be guest speakers. Vernon Jackson, a former All-American as a MSSC football lion, and graduate of the class of 1973, and Art and Mary Green, graduates from the 1974 senior class, will address students and lead discussion in the College Ballroom at 7 p.m., Jackson and Green are both former presidents of the Afro-American Society. Jackson is currently employed by the IBM corporation at Joplin. Green, a former basketball lion, is a district manager for Southwestern Bell Company in Kansas City. Mrs. Green is teaching Business Education currently.

BLACK AWARENESS WEEK activities will come to a climax Saturday night with a special off-Broadway presentation of "Walk Together Children" by the much-heralded Vinie Burrows. Ms. Burrows will perform her highly-acclaimed program in the College Union Ballroom from 7 to 9 p.m.

In 1968, Ms. Burrows opened as the sole star and performer in "Walk Together Children," a chronicle of the black experience in poetry, prose, and song. Almost immediately she received accolades from major reviewers. The "New York Times" called her "a magnificent performer." The "New York Post" said she was "funny, gusty, diverse, and colorful, ironic, apocalyptic."

In 1971 "Walk Together Children" reopened in New York City and the new edition of the program broke all existing records, its five-months run being the longest for a one-woman show in Broadway annals.

HER PROGRAM INVOLVES a collage of poetry, prose, and song, evoking the black journey from auction block to modern struggles, and using the words of ex-slaves, historical figures, plus key works by Imamu Baraka, June Jordan, Richard Wright and more than a dozen other distinguished black writers. Vinie Burrows has toured "Walk Together Children" throughout the United States and Europe. Ms. Burrows' performances have been seen by thousands along the college and national theatre circuit. She recently made her fifth professional European tour and has been invited to participate in several international festivals in 1976.

Following Ms. Burrows performance, the annual Black Awareness Week Ball will be held at the Ramada Inn on Langeline. Sponsored by the Afro-American Society, price for admittance will be \$2.75 for singles and \$5.00 for couples. The ball is scheduled to begin at 9 p.m. and end at 1 a.m. Sunday morning.

Honors Hughes

Langston Hughes, one of America's greatest poets of the twentieth century, was born in Joplin. This well-kept secret will hopefully become general information to members of the campus and the community when dedication ceremonies honoring the esteemed man of letters take place at 6 p.m., April 3, in the College Union Ballroom.

A commemorative plaque will be submitted to the city at that time by the Afro-American Society and the Joplin Historical Society, who are jointly sponsoring the project.

The plaque will have an inscription that reads, "James Mercer Langston Hughes, born in Joplin on February 1, 1902, richly deserves his title of 'Dean of Black American Literature.' As poet, playwright, critic, scholar, as humorist, novelist, essayist, journalist, and as lecturer, teacher, translator, and editor, his is a talent unexcelled in American literature. His wisdom, compassion, and humor serve to remind all Americans that we are joined by a common brotherhood and a common destiny."

"I, too, sing America. I am the darker brother."

It will be installed in the new Joplin Historical Society Museum, expected to be completed in late April.

The establishment of this memorial recognizing Langston Hughes and his achievements is also to be listed on the national Bicentennial Calendar. The project was submitted for approval earlier this year to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in Washington D.C. by the Joplin Historical Society and the Afro-American Society. The project has been accepted and is believed to be the only event from the City of Joplin listed officially on the calendar.

The dedication ceremonies will feature the Gospel Choir of Kansas State College of Pittsburg, directed by Dr. Robert Moore. Ms. Vinie Burrows, noted actress, will be the featured speaker for the ceremonies.

In addition, a portrait of Langston Hughes sketched in charcoal, will be presented to the city by the Afro-American Society. A Missouri Southern student donated his art work to the Afro-American Society for dedication purposes.

Kassab receives nursing honor

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Age can be an asset as Maridan Kassab found out when she went to Jefferson City on March 12-15 and became Student Nurse of Missouri. Judging for the award went one-third on the dinner that the competitors had with the judges, in which points such as poise, manners and the ability to converse on the scope of knowledge outside of nursing were important factors. Forty per cent of it went on scholastic ability and participation in community affairs, and 30 per cent went on speech content and delivery.

Kassab mentioned that her previous experience in handling such situations made her much more relaxed than some of the younger contestants. Competition came from the 12 districts of the Student Nurses Association, with the college winner advancing to Jefferson City. Her speech which had to encompass the general area of "Nurses Now" was about how the nursing profession sometimes got too wound up in the technical and perhaps forgot about why nursing really started, as something to help people. She also presented the view of a mature woman just starting the nursing profession as an expansion of abilities and horizons.

In becoming Student Nurse of Missouri, Kassab was presented with a traveling plaque and also became the recruiting chairman for the state chapter of the Student Nurses Association. She will also be in charge of the contest for the next year's student nurse of the state. Missouri Southern is the only college to win the award twice.

Maridan Kassab got interested in nursing when one of her daughters was injured in an automobile accident and she saw how a patient could respond to "really good nursing care." Deciding that since her five daughters (ages 13-20) were old enough to handle her being away from home and that there is a shift in the family economy when you start to send the children to college, Kassab took the nursing exam in September of 1975 and was one of the 25 picked out of 180. She also mentioned that "My husband just thinks it's wonderful and I think I'm a more interesting woman."

Kassab is involved in many community affairs such as the Bicentennial Committee, the Joplin Little Theatre and the Joplin Historical Society. She used to be involved in more community activities but when she started college "I just had to

trim it down; you can't do everything."

Currently Kassab, with the 22 other members of her nursing class have been studying pediatrics and obstetrics and will get into the area of surgical nursing next year. She has expressed no real preference for one particular area of nursing but claims "I like them all." She has made plans to practice her nursing career when she graduates, but first come the nursing exams in May, 1977 and the State board exam in July, 1977. The test that the two-year Missouri Southern students take is the same one that the three and four year college programs take.

Burgess here today

Russ Burgess, an expert in extrasensory perception, suggestology and parapsychology, will appear in the College Union Ballroom at 11:00 a.m. today.

Burgess has been exploring the phenomena of ESP, suggestology and parapsychology for 25 years. He has entertained over a million people with his informational program. In his program, he gives his audience a picture of what can and cannot be expected from extrasensory perception. "ESP," says Burgess, "is an art form and not a science. Everyone, to a more or lesser degree, possesses some ESP powers."

In the program, Burgess, identifies people by name, reads their thoughts, tells things about them, and answers their questions without hearing them. On occasion he has "read" social security numbers, serial numbers from currency, "seen" people's relatives and friends and talked about their interests, illnesses and what not. Burgess' most "exciting and dramatic demonstration" is said to be his predictions of newspaper headlines. His predictions are said to be 87 per cent accurate. A week or so before each program, he mails his headline prediction in a sealed envelope to the program chairperson. At the conclusion of the program, the headline of the local paper is read to the audience by the emcee. The still-sealed envelope is then opened and the prediction is read to the audience.

Burgess doesn't wear a turban, or gaze into a crystal ball, or drive a car blindfolded. Instead, he utilizes his years of experience to demonstrate his abilities and to explain the phenomena of ESP. The program is sponsored by the College Union Board and is opened to all students free of charge.



MARIDAN KASSAB

5

Carnegie Commission suggests alternative education means

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth and final article in a series on the Carnegie Commission's Report on higher education in America. The report, several years old, has received recent nationwide attention.)

The Carnegie Commission felt that more attention should be paid to alternative routes to careers, and that all forms of education after high school should be given increased emphasis. It favored policies which would permit students to move in and out of postsecondary education at any time in their lives, shorten the time to receive degrees, and create better alternatives for high school graduates not going on to college.

The Commission believed in many cases, four years is too long for earning a degree. Because students just out of high school are often better educated than those who graduated a generation ago, they often find their first year of college wasteful and repetitious. Since much duplication exists in the areas of general education the Commission felt that it should be possible for students to meet general education requirements through tests.

On the other hand, some students might need five years to complete a college program. The Commission emphasized the time required should not be arbitrarily and rigidly defined. It should be adapted to each individual student's level of achievement and learning pace.

THE COMMISSION BELIEVED similar duplication and discontinuity exists at the graduate level. It felt the time required to obtain an M.A. or Ph.D. degree could be reduced by another one or two years without a loss of quality.

Present policies usually require not only that students complete a set four-year program, but that they finish it in four consecutive years. Students who do not wish to go four years are often forced to drop out. Instead of dropping out, the Carnegie Commission proposed that students be able to "stop out" for periods of work, travel, or public service.

Another option proposed by the Commission is deferring attendance for one year after being accepted at a college or

university in order to gain other kinds of experience. Such "stop outs" and deferred attendance options would give students the ability, without being "penalized," to try out different activities as they select their future occupations and life-styles and apply their productive skills in "real life" situations.

STUDENTS, IT IS SUGGESTED, who do not want to go on to college after high school or who stop out during college should have good information on alternative pursuits. The Carnegie Commission believed programs providing alternative pathways to life and work should be greatly expanded. Participation in public service programs and the military should entitle individuals to financial benefits similar to the present veteran's educational benefits that can be used for post-secondary education at anytime in one's life.

"If students are to be encouraged to pursue other paths to careers, and to move freely in and out of college, there will have to be less emphasis on college degrees as work qualifications and more emphasis on individuals' cumulative achievement record," says one observer. The Commission recommended developing more internships and apprenticeship programs. These could provide significant opportunities for students to explore their interests and to demonstrate potential while gaining valuable training.

The Commission found a significant number of college students are dissatisfied with their college experience. They attend against their will, due to parental pressure or because of the expected requirements of the jobs which they seek. Stop out programs, better alternatives to college, and less emphasis on degrees for job certification can all work toward providing reluctant attenders with alternatives more suited to their interests and career goals.

IN THE CURRENT DECADE, over 25 per cent of all college graduates will have to obtain jobs which have traditionally been filled by persons with less than a college education. The Carnegie Commission noted that this is particularly frustrating for white males, who face an oversupplied job market, declining

enrollments, and more active recruiting of women and minority groups.

The Commission felt students should attempt to get broad training in college to develop greater versatility for future employment. It advised students to review realistic employment prospects before choosing a career, but added students should not be arbitrarily prevented from enrolling in an institution or a discipline because of the prevailing labor market.

"If the Carnegie Commission's recommendations were implemented, students would spend less time in college in the future, have more alternative ways to enter careers open to them, be more able to move in and out of college as their interests and objectives dictate, and would have greater opportunities to pursue education available to them throughout their lives," says one observer.

AMERICAN SOCIETY HAS come to be characterized by three very sharp divisions: formal education, full time employment, and retirement. The Carnegie Commission commented in their report that "ideally, learning, work and leisure are part of a continuum stretching throughout the adult years."

Because of the way life is currently segmented, individuals who miss the opportunity for postsecondary education after high school lose it for life. As a result of this problem, the Commission proposed long-range programs which would assure lifetime educational opportunities for motivated adults.

The thrust of the Carnegie proposals for lifetime educational opportunities is "to take education where the students are, which for many adults means off campus." Some alternative sites suggested are industrial plants, business and government offices, libraries and school rooms.

The new programs that the Commission proposed put considerable emphasis on independent study and credit awarded by examination. The most important consideration should come to be what students know and not whether they acquired their knowledge inside a classroom or not.

Southern does its part to expand opportunities

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Staff Reporter

Missouri Southern has taken several constructive steps and instituted many new programs and policies that contribute substantially to expanding the role of education on campus and in the community.

The majority of these recent academic additions are, at least in part, a response to the ever-increasing demand for education prevalent in a degree-oriented society. It has been said before that we are living in an age of specialization. This situation some say, has inadvertently transformed modern colleges into so-called degree machines, rather than institutions of higher learning.

One effort to perhaps move away from the rigid conformity of a one-subject specialized major has been the establishment of the General Education degree this year.

INDIVIDUALIZATION AND FLEXIBILITY are the features of the program leading to the Bachelor's Degree in General Studies. The program is designed for the goal-directed, motivated, and mature student who finds that the present degree programs at the College will not enable him to attain his educational objectives.

All students who intend to present a program for the General Studies Degree must initiate his or her enrollment in one of the Divisions of the College. The student may submit a proposal and study plan for the General Degree during or after the semester in which he (she) completes 30 semester credit hours of course work. In order to receive a degree, the student must complete a minimum of 30 credit hours after admission to the program.

A student's study plan must include no fewer than 40 semester credit hours of courses in various disciplines at the upper-division level which in their aggregate comprise a rational combination of concepts and skills.

WHEN THE STUDENT'S PLAN has been approved by the Division Chairman, it is submitted to the Vice-President for

Academic Affairs and to the Registrar, who uses the plan as the basis for checking graduation requirements.

A minimum of 124 semester credit hours are required for granting of the degree.

Advanced Standing Examinations or as better known, testing-out programs are also a major innovation for expanding educational alternatives. According to Dr. Eugene Mouser, Director of Counseling and Testing, "It has been college policy that if a student already has the knowledge and can demonstrate his proficiency through testing means, he will receive credit for the course."

Missouri Southern has an exceptionally large need for the program since it is a community, not a residential, college. Dr. Mouser pointed out. The College has many older students who may have work experience in a particular area of study. Students who have a keen interest in a certain subject and have done a great deal of home study may also find it necessary to test-out. And there are those students who have taken non-accredited correspondence courses. Since Missouri Southern has no way of knowing the quality of the correspondence school, a test is required.

ADVANCED STANDING EXAMINATIONS may be a subject matter test of the College Level Examination Program (CLEP) or a comprehensive test designed by the department to cover the subject more fully than a regular final examination. If a student wishes to test-out he must check with his department head, who will make-up a comprehensive test or the student may wish to take the national CLEP test which is administered once a month.

By far the college's most comprehensive and most important contribution to the furthering of education has been in the area of Continuing Education. Currently in its second full year operating as a separate academic affairs program, David C. Bingman, Director of Continuing Education, explained the program's function. "We try to provide the enrolled students in our programs with a diversification of courses. We do not

compete with the regular college curriculum but instead try to supplement it."

Basically stated, the program is designed to offer credit and non-credit courses which are not in the regular curriculum but which meet community and societal needs. This semester there have been 33 continuing education programs offered. The list of courses, however, fluctuates at any given time during the semester since new courses are announced on a weekly basis. And some classes may be ending while others are just beginning because the class length varies from five to sixteen weeks depending on the topic.

Since new programs can begin at any time within a semester, the continuing education curriculum is not as tightly structured as the regular college schedule of classes. This system has many advantages according to Dr. Bingman, "Because we possess a greater flexibility in the operation of our courses, we are free to improvise with our programming. For instance, this semester we offered a basic course in Manual Communication with the deaf for 10 weeks. The interest has been great and consequently an intermediate class was suggested. With the flexibility that our program has, we can add another course to the curriculum." The Continuing Education program offers three types of courses: non-credit, continuing education units, and continuing education semester hour credits.

NON-CREDIT COURSES ARE THOSE CLASSES THAT ARE OFFERED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE MORE THAN AN ACADEMIC REQUIREMENT FOR A COLLEGE DEGREE. "The fact that credit is not accepted for these classes is not to imply that the course is not of value," Dr. Bingman commented. "We give credit to only those that deserve it. They must be of great educational value toward a college degree and must have a well-qualified instructor as well. This procedure insures that the credit hour will not be degraded." Students who are enrolled in the program have not obtained the equivalent of a high school diploma also must take courses on a non-credit basis.

(continued on page 5)

Biology majors cover many areas

By TERESA PARTAIN

Missouri Southern's biology department strives first to insure each biology major knows a little about each area in biology, according to Dr. William Ferron, assistant professor of biology and head of the department. Ferron explains that each biology major graduated from Southern should know a little about botany, zoology, microbiology, genetics, and environmental biology, etc.

Finally, he says, the biology department intends "to prepare students for a career in biology, such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, pharmaceutical science, medical technology, dental hygiene, and other health careers, and to prepare the interested student for graduate work."

FERRON SAYS THAT the biology department will not be adding any new programs next year, but will offer five new courses. The new courses, with one exception, he says, are not for any major but have been added to give the biology major more freedom of choice. He says as an example, "If a student would rather take a biology course than a literature course, he may be forced to take, for example, a second botany course when he would rather broaden his interests with another

new course for next semester or the next year are physiology, parasitology, virology, biomes, and contemporary issues in biology. These new courses, according to Ferron, "will provide a greater diversity within the student's education by helping him to become more familiar with health and environmental developments and by making them more aware of biological concerns."

General physiology is a sophomore level course which will be required for all biology majors. It will give students background in cellular biology which is necessary for all biology related courses, according to Ferron.

PARASITOLOGY IS A 300-LEVEL course study of the life of parasites, mostly those which are likely to cause disease in man.

Physiology is a 300-level course which examines the role of and interaction of viruses; for example, states Ferron, "common respiratory viruses, the possibility of cancer-causing viruses, and immunity, which is a case of antibodies developing in the body and attacking the body itself. This causes general arthritis, rheumatism, etc."

Ecology, a 300-level course, is a study of the interactions between plants and animals in a variety of different habitats. Ferron says that he feels the course will be helpful because students need to be aware of the differences between habitats such as aquatic, woods, prairies, etc."

Students enrolled in the course will take a two-week trip at the end of the spring semester and the beginning of the next semester. They will receive an incomplete at the end of the semester, and then their grades will be changed after the trip. During the first trip, students will investigate Southwestern deserts, Rocky mountains, and some of the prairie.

TEMPORARY ISSUES IN BIOLOGY is a 200-level course designed to "allow the students to analyze current trends in biological science and to try to arrive at ethical decisions on them. Topics to be discussed include evolution, genetics, ecological techniques, population problems, food supply, and environmental revolution (experimenting with plants in order to get maximum output from the smallest output acreage). We will discuss the amount of fertilizer needed to grow miracle wheat, and energy concerns."

It may soon be possible to make "Brave New World" type of clones through cloning of fertilized ova. Is this ethical and acceptable? New surgical techniques have been developed which can sustain life indefinitely? Is this ethical and advisable?" he asks.

Ferron cites a reason for expanding the number of biology courses. He says that with the increase in the number of courses offered by the technology division, the biology department has had to add more medically oriented classes.

Ferron had several reasons to recommend Southern's biology department to the prospective biology major. He says the faculty is very strong academically; all but two have doctorates. "However," he says, "this was not what impressed me when I first began teaching here. What impressed me was the open relationships and interaction between students and faculty, which I believe encourages maximum learning."

FERRON EXPLAINS FURTHER: "Our faculty members counsel these students, directing them to the area most suitable for them and try to help them get accepted into professional and graduate programs. Many times freshmen will

enroll in the pre-medical program. Instead of just telling them that they have the aptitude and are therefore qualified for the program, we try to help them see what they are getting themselves into, the commitment they will have to make to education, the lack of family life they will have, the long hours they will work."

The biology staff, says Ferron, includes instructors from several different colleges and universities, including the University of Arkansas, Kansas State University, the University of Missouri, and Oklahoma State University.

They complement, says Ferron, rather than duplicate each other's major areas of interest. "Dr. Gibson is a true botanist. Dr. Kirkham is a field oriented ecologist. Mr. Stebbins is interested in invertebrate zoology. Dr. Elick is a whole animal physiologist. Dr. Orr is interested in vertebrate natural history. Dr. Prentice is a molecularly oriented physiologist. Mr. Tillman is interested in microbiology and aquatic life. I am interested in genetics and molecular biology. So you see there is some overlap but not much."

FERRON SAYS THAT the biology department is trying to improve the quality of general biology, "making it a true non-majors course. We plan to restructure general biology labs, using for instance, audio-visual materials as supplements."

This summer, he says if a grant is available, Southern biology students will have an opportunity to work in the 208 project from

This summer, he says, if a grant is available, Southern biology students will have an opportunity to work in the 208 project from the Ozark Gateway Regional Planning Commission, which will study the impact of mining operations on water supply. Biology majors involved will have a paying job which also gives them an opportunity to engage in biological research.

Ferron obtained his B.S. degree from Creighton University, and his M.A. from Southern Methodist University. He was awarded his Ph.D. from Kansas State University.

He says that he had always wanted to teach college and was teaching high school when he decided to get his doctorate and go into college level teaching. He had an opportunity to go into research but decided to continue teaching because "I feel that teaching is what I do best. One thing I can do is make complex ideas more orderly and make them make sense."



DR. WILLIAM FERRON

State has jobs for students

Over 250 field experience positions in state government have been identified for college students during the summer and fall semesters, according to Paul Peters, Project Coordinator of the Missouri Higher Education Manpower Project.

These projects are available state-wide for students from most academic disciplines. Some of the projects include working as an ombudsman for the Lieutenant Governor's office, conducting recreational programs in state parks, planning a state bicycle route, researching consumer inquiries and complaints, and counseling at several state facilities.

Students can apply for college credit at their campuses for field experience involvement. Some of the projects also provide a stipend.

Students and faculty can learn more about internships at the

Missouri Field Experience Conference to be held April 19 in Jefferson City. Conference workshops will provide information on development, implementation, evaluation and benefits of field experience programs.

The Missouri Higher Education Manpower Project, a federally funded program, is designed to study and develop field experience opportunities for college students in state government. It is aimed particularly at encouraging participation by students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Information about internship opportunities and the field experience conference has been sent to Ralph Winton, Placement Office. Students at Missouri Southern should contact his office for further information.

Southern expands opportunities

(continued from page 4)

Continuing Education units may be earned in some classes. These are merely designations that a student has had 10 hours of classroom instruction. No letter grade is awarded to the student and the unit cannot be transferred into semester hours.

Continuing Education semester hour credits are sometimes accepted and transferred to a student's regular academic transcript. In these classes each student earns a letter grade which is retained with his or her record in the Continuing Education Office. In order for a student to transfer continuing

education credit hours, he/she must petition the Office of Continuing Education and the transfer must be deemed acceptable and justifiable to count towards a college degree.

Thus far, the program has been a great success, reports Dr. Bingman, "Right now our Rapid Reading class has become so popular that we had to divide into two separate classes. We also have a very low rate of class cancellations. Slightly over 90 per cent of the courses offered have remained active through completion of its allotted time period."

ATE to meet on campus next week

Some 100-150 teacher educators from three states are expected to be on campus next Friday and Saturday for a series of events.

Being held will be a regional meeting of the Association of Teacher Educators, with representatives from Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas.

Also will be a workshop for cooperating teachers of students

from Missouri Southern currently doing their student teaching.

The Missouri Unit of the Association of Teacher Educators will have their annual state meeting on campus during the same weekend.

Dr. Robert Highland of the Missouri Southern education faculty is this year's president of the Missouri ATE.

All sessions will be in the College Union.



DR. J. MERRELL JUNKINS

Solid background offered by psychology department

By KATHY PALMER

With six full-time staff members, five of whom have graduate degrees, Missouri Southern's psychology department offers interested students a substantial background in psychology.

According to Dr. Merrell Junkins, head of the department, the department is beneficial to the average student in two ways. Service courses offered other majors is one way. This includes technical programs such as law enforcement, which requires a course in personal adjustment. Every student in education is served by the department through a wide variety of classes.

THE VAST MAJORITY of students on campus come into contact with the psychology department. "General Psychology and Human Growth and Development are electives being chosen frequently by students," states Junkins. More and more students coming into the department are justifying needs for expansion.

Currently students can earn three kinds of degrees in psychology from Southern. A bachelor of arts degree in psychology prepares the student for graduate schooling. Dr. Junkins reflects, "We have had tremendous luck in placing students in other schools....We have students in psychology programs at Oklahoma State University, University of Georgia, University of Texas, and several at University of Missouri in Kansas City and Kansas State College at Pittsburg."

The bachelor of science degree is a "double degree." It also prepares students for graduate studies and accompanies another major field of interest, such as law enforcement or marketing and management.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE PSYCHOLOGY-SPECIALIZATION education trains students for teaching certification. Special education degrees, such as this, prepare the student to work from kindergarten through grade 12 in public or private facilities. "We have a perfect record for placing these individuals. This field is wide open....there is a terrific need for such people in Missouri," notes Junkins.

The lower division courses in the psychology department overview psychology as science. Studies focus on behavior techniques and different studies in disciplines.

Upper division courses concentrate on more specialized studies. "Students in experimental psychology are required to use the scientific method in developing experimental designs," stresses Junkins. "Some students develop experimental class." Recently experimental psychology class has completed an operant conditioning workshop. Students were given the opportunity to shape the behavior of some lower organisms. Rats, pigeons, and rabbits are used in the experiments.

THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT has been on the Title I program for the last two years in order to acquire funds for equipment. It is a program whereby government matching funds. Equipment used for experimentation is costly, according to Junkins. Among lab equipment accumulated by the department is electronic gear for operant conditioning, bio-feedback equipment, an EEG, a psycho-galvanometer which measures galvanic skin response and a myograph which measures muscle activity.

Southern students serve as guinea pigs

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Reporter

Human guinea pigs were used when Dr. Alan Comb's Experimental Psychology class had to organize an experiment of the counter-laterality of the human brain.

The experiments, according to one of the subjects, "were painless and consisted of answering questions." Two of the experimental groups utilized the closed-circuit television equipment to record the test results, while the third group used a bio-feedback thermometer and a printout machine.

Counter-laterality was explained by one of the psychology students. It's where the left half of the brain controls the movements of the right half of the body and the right half of the brain controls the left side of the body. The right half of the brain is primarily concerned with spacial and audial stimulation while the left half of the brain deals more with the verbal and reasoning process such as math. In these experiments, the subjects are asked questions and by certain reactions the experimenters hope to be able to tell what side of the brain was engaged in answering the question.

ONE GROUP CONSISTING of Alan Marquardt, Pat Hoblick, Paula Kamler and Mike Czarnecki taped a random sampling of 31 students to determine their eye movements when asked a question. The questions were set up in a specific pattern of left-right and when the subject responds, the interviewer would be able to tell that if the "guinea pig" looked to the right, the left part of the brain was engaged in answering.

Twenty questions were asked with none of the answers being extremely difficult. Hoblick mentioned that many of the volunteers of the experiment were "apprehensive, and thought they were going to be shocked or have wild things happen to them." She also mentioned that some of the students answered questions incorrectly that they probably really knew due to the fact that they felt pressured. The questioning period took from three to four minutes.

Group two, which had Nancy Hubbard, Mike Binkholder, Randy Ray, Richard Shaddy, Cheryl McCutcheon and Jan Smith in it, originally started out to do an experiment on counter-laterality in comparison to people who have been in Transcendental Meditation and those who have not. The theory behind the experiment was that people who have been in meditation would probably use both sides of their brains together more.

Unfortunately the group was unable to receive permission from the headquarters of the T-M group in time for the ex-

periment. They had to refocus their experiment to lateral eye movements like the first group but the questioning was on a random format with 30 questions requiring deeper cognitive processing being used. They also used the closed circuit tv system to record results. Both experiments were based on a previous study by Dr. Ornstein who devised the theory that "the direction of the eye movement indicates the activation of the contralateral cerebral hemispheres."

THE THIRD GROUP, which had Kevin Keys, Anna Harmon, Karen Nehring, Don Bice, Peg Philips, and Steve Baker in it, devised an original theory concerning body heat and counter-laterality. They attached electrodes to the index fingers of six volunteers to determine the body heat of the hand. For five

minutes the subject was kept quiet to establish a base rate. For five minutes they were asked questions that elicited a verbal response, for the next five minutes they were asked questions that involved visual recognition and all they could do was nod or shake their head, and then another five minutes verbal, then the last five minutes of non-verbal again. The temperature of the hand is supposed to indicate which side of the brain was engaged. All the subjects were right handed except for one who was ambidextrous.

All the groups were involved in the experiment as part of the learning experience. By actually conducting an experiment they learn how to set up an experiment, conduct it, record it, interpret the results. Of course, the human guinea pigs have a view, too. Primarily it's one of "what's going on?"



PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS TEST a subject's reaction in an experiment on cognitive thinking. Randy Ray is at the

television, while Alan Marquardt mans the camera, and Hoblick questioning Paula Kamler.

Who will win the Oscars in '76?

If you know, you can win free tickets to the movies!

How good are you at picking the Oscar winners for 1976? Below are nominees in seven categories. Select who you believe will be the winner in each of the seven categories. Write your answer on the entry blank provided. Sign with your name, address, and telephone number. Send by mail, campus mail, or bring to The Chart office, H-117, no later than 4 p.m. Monday, March 29. The three persons selecting the most actual winners

will be awarded passes for forthcoming features at the Eastgate Cinemas. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. The contest is open to all readers of The Chart, but no one directly associated with The Chart is eligible to participate. The Academy Awards will be presented Monday, March 29, in Los Angeles, and winners of The Chart contest will be notified as soon thereafter as possible.

Deadline extended

BEST PICTURE

"Barry Lyndon"
"Dog Day Afternoon"
"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
"Jaws"
"Nashville"

BEST DIRECTOR

Milos Forman, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Federico Fellini, "Amarcord"
Stanley Kubrick, "Barry Lyndon"
Sidney Lumet "Dog Day Afternoon"
Robert Altman, "Nashville"

BEST ACTOR

Jack Nicholson, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Al Pacino, "Dog Day Afternoon"
James Whitmore, "Give 'em Hell, Harry"
Walter Matthau, "The Sunshine Boys"
Maximilian Schell, "The Man in the Glass Booth"

BEST ACTRESS

Louise Fletcher, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Isabelle Adjani, "The Story of Adele H"
Ann-Margret, "Tommy"
Glenda Jackson, "Hedda"
Carol Kane, "Hester Street"

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR

George Burns, "The Sunshine Boys"
Brad Dourif, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"
Burgess Meredith, "The Day of the Locust"
Chris Sarandon, "Dog Day Afternoon"
Jack Warden, "Shampoo"



BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

Ronee Blakley, "Nashville"
Lily Tomlin, "Nashville"
Lee Grant, "Shampoo"
Sylvia Miles, "Farewell, My Lovely"
Brenda Vaccaro, "Once Is Not Enough"

BEST SONG

"I'm Easy," from "Nashville"
"How Lucky Can You Get," from "Funny Lady"
"Now That We're in Love," from "Whiffs"
"Richard's Window," from "The Other Side of the Mountain"
"Theme from Mahogany"

My selections for Oscar winners are:

BEST ACTOR:

BEST ACTRESS:

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR:

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS:

BEST SONG:

BEST PICTURE:

BEST DIRECTOR:

Name:

Address:

Telephone No.

Send or mail to: The Chart, MSSC (H-117), Joplin, by 4 p.m.
Monday, March 29.

One entry per person, please

Tales from the recent past

What hath Henry Ford wrought?

By JIM ELLISON

It used to be so simple. Papa would load up the Model A, and off we would scoot for our weekly drive down the country lane with wind whipping freely by our eyes and ears. The air was clean, and there was very little traffic on the roads to worry about. Sometimes, when the brakes went out, or the steering wheel came off there was always a good safe place to pull off and make the necessary repairs. The automobile was a pretty simple machine, and almost always forgiving. Times have changed though, and most people today are not satisfied unless they have 200 horsepower under the hood, four on the floor, and big wide tires that throw rocks and gravel when they drive off.

It all began with the invention of the gasoline engine, and it's almost a certainty that if the inventor of that first colossal "putt-putter" could see where we are today, he would hide under a rock.

The evolution of the gas engine onto the chassis of an automobile has led most of us into a false sense of power, which seems to be synonymous with automobile ownership. Where motoring, in years past, used to be fun, today, it is more like a chore to drive down the street, and can be likened to playing a game of Russian roulette.

Some of the nicest people in the world literally become possessed by demons when they get behind the wheel of a car. Little old ladies, on their way to the market, or PTA meetings, or whatever little old ladies do, become "Barney Oldfield" streaking down to the finish line.

It appears that when an individual gets behind the steering wheel and switches on the engine, he comes under some hypnotic trance, and a personality change occurs. No longer are they Mr. Nice Guy, but Attila the Hun. Their face takes on a sneer, and a strange noises are

emitted from their mouths. Their knuckles turn white from gripping the steering wheel so tightly, and it's "damn the torpedos, and full speed ahead" time.

Anyone who has ever traveled in Tokyo, Paris, or New York know that the taxi drivers in those cities are the real aces. Not only do they exhibit great skill at dodging in and out of traffic, which certainly qualifies them for the demolition derby, but the artistic way in which they heap verbal and visual signals upon the unwary makes them candidates for the taxi drivers hall of fame. A trip through Tokyo traffic in one of those small taxi's with a "Kamikazi" reject driving without your insurance premium being prepaid is pure folly.

Here in Joplin, every Friday, at about 5 p.m., can be a dangerous time to drive. For some reason it's crazy time, and I've concluded that people who drive in that traffic have a deep-seated death wish. If the automobiles don't get you, you're sure to receive a verbal assault accompanied by the peace sign, minus one finger.

It's hard for a lot of individuals to understand why some people drive year-round with high-powered rifles hanging in the rear window of their pick-ups. Safety experts tell us it's a good safety precaution, especially when one is traveling to and from their favorite hunting spot, but all year-round? What are they trying to prove? Do they perhaps know something that the rest of us don't know?

Another phenomenon has been the proliferation of CB units in the past few years. Now, the average citizen can remain in constant contact with his home, eavesdrop on police or emergency calls of tragedies occurring throughout the city, and with a little luck, can beat the "meat wagon" to the scene of an accident and view the carnage while safely tucked inside the confines of their

own automobile or pick-ups. Granted, Citizen-Band radios can be an asset in our society, especially during times of emergencies, but like all things designed to be utilized for good purposes, they will, and are being used foolishly by people who play little games.

A few weeks ago, while motoring down one of our avenues, I saw an apparition which appeared out of nowhere which sort of symbolizes a growing number of our drivers we have licensed to drive. After zipping around my slow-moving car, the individual curled his lips, and gave me a snarl of his displeasure. After a few blocks, he had to stop for a red light, an action he apparently wasn't too happy with because he kept holding his foot on the brake and gunning his engine which emitted deep roars from twin tail pipes that ran up the side of the pick-up cab. On one side of the rear, there was sign that said, "Honk if you're Horny." In the center, a sign said to "Smile if you love Jesus." On the right side, a sign said something to the effect that he would gladly give up his guns when someone "pried his cold dead fingers off the trigger." Twin antennas waved in the air, and he was busy "10-4'ing" someone while racing the engine. Hanging in the rear window was a brace of high-powered rifles that would do justice in anyone's firefight. When the light finally changed to green, he gave us "what-for" by spinning away, throwing gravel, sand and dust into our faces. When last seen, he was cutting in and out of traffic, busily yacking on his radio, and looking, I'm sure, for someone else to intimidate, or kick "sand in their faces."

If he sounds familiar, he probably is. In real life, after he takes off his suit of armor, he will probably be your average, friendly, next door neighbor type.

Student letters to editor show varied interests

To the editor:

Upon receiving the annual sociology achievement research award of \$50 and a certificate, I was somewhat surprised that my "Community Acceptance of a Convicted Felon: Dr. Finch, M.D.," had actually won this award.

It was not until I found out that my research paper was the only one submitted that I felt more embarrassed than pleased.

Where were the other research papers from sociology majors that are required by the classes we take? And why did not even one of you bother to at least give me some competition in this matter?

I am sure that at least some of my fellow majors read The Chart, and the article announcing this award has appeared in it several times since it was first started last year.

Never before has any attention been given to the sociology department in the scholarship form for achievement, and now that an interested group of alumni have sponsored this, what happened?

Nobody even bothered to take advantage of it! What apathy we display as the social workers and counselors of tomorrow! Will this continue, or shall we change and become concerned???

Mrs. June Lovewell

Dear Staff:

Congratulations to the girls' basketball team and Sally Roper on their continued success. They have done exceptionally well in their first year of intercollegiate competition with their 15 and 6 record.

Your paper and staff are to be commended for its fine coverage and continued support.

Again, congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

MIKKI ANN JOHNSON

Dear Editor,

I was very pleased to see the article, in the February 27th issue of the Chart, concerning Title IX. Physical Education, being one of my majors, gives me reason to be concerned about this new law. The article, as reported by Lovertra Brown, was an excellent synopsis of Title IX.

I am so pleased to see women being given more recognition in our sports program at MSSC. I don't want the men to have any less support and recognition than they receive now, but I want the women to be given the support and recognition they deserve. The goal should be to work together and not against each other so we can have top athletes, of both sexes, making all of us proud to be a part of our college. I hope that MSSC will begin now and will always be able to give any capable student the opportunity and support to pursue any sport which our school offers.

The subject of the "almighty dollar" always comes to mind. Your article state: "Womens sports advocates expecting equal funding, got diluted, undefined 'equal opportunity'." As of right now, womens sports should be given equal funding proportionately in my opinion. Hopefully we will someday develop into as large a program as the mens and then maybe we can be given equal funding. Concerning womens athletics at this point, the September-October, 1974 Intramural Newsletter spoke about funding. It stated: "If addition of women's athletic program is economically not feasible, what then? The institution is going to have to make its own decisions as to what is offered. Whatever is offered must be offered on a non-discriminatory basis."

Sincerely,

KANDY JO COSTLEY

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the interview of myself which you published in the March 12 edition of The Chart, I would like to be made known that throughout that article I was consistently misquoted, giving an extremely distorted view of what I actually said. An attempt to correct that article would be longer than what was printed.

Also pertinent is that the article was printed although those responsible for its publication knew in advance that the story was distorted. Please stick to facts and leave out material which is known to be wrong.

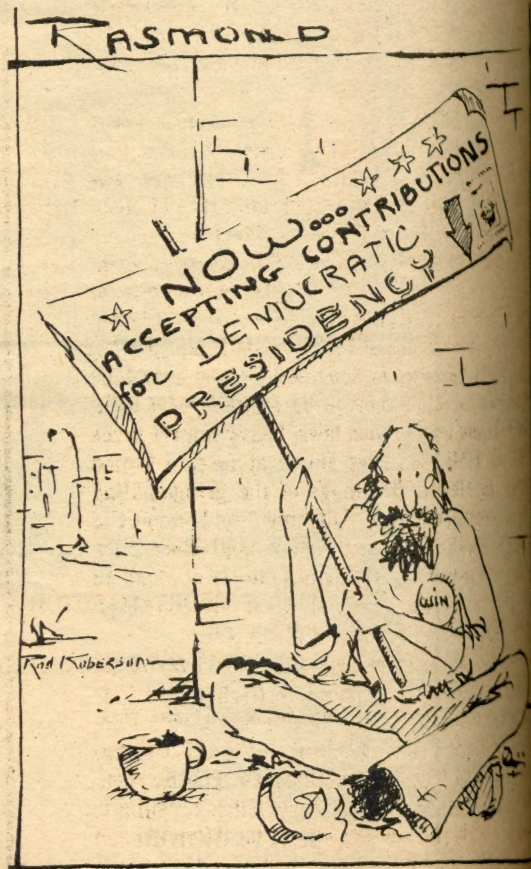
Respectfully,
DAVID EMBREE

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The Chart is published bi-weekly with offices in H-117.
Subscriptions free to students.
Member Associated Collegiate Press, Missouri College
Newspaper Association.



Use of commercials on TV getting out of hand

By STEPHEN SMITH

First of all, before the reader delves too deeply into this column, I have an important statement to make: I am not trying to knock America (the US of A) as a nation. As a matter of fact I love America. Some of my best friends are Americans. I say these things not in order to spare anyone's feelings (I would never do that) but more to avoid the results of certain individuals taking seriously every single thing I say. I repeat: I am not trying to put down the American way of life.

Let's face it: The institution of commercials on our local national television is getting completely out of hand. People, sadly enough, are actually beginning to believe the things they see on tv and slowly it has been mirrored in the way we act, respond and live. Husbands are beginning to love their wives more than usual just because they both take Geritol every day. Service station attendants are attempting to sound friendly and accomodating while they ice-pick your tires. And people now accept as gospel truth the used car dealers' claims that they are selling their merchandise below cost.

I have a case in point. I live in a small nearby community that has many vestiges of depression-era American life. One remnant of these earlier days is the small country store run by the kindly, elderly old man behind the cash register. The other day I walked into the store to buy an item of personal care. That was all I wanted — a simple personal item. I didn't ask for advice. I didn't ask for criticism or a long dissertation. I just received these things I did.

I walked through the door, minding my own business and said to the owner, old Mr. Goodwin, "I'll have a tube of toothpaste. That Brand X over next to the pickle barrel, please."

"Wait a minute Steve," the old man interjected, "I notice a large eraser in your breastpocket. Would you go out to the post office without it?"

Somewhat disconcerted I replied, "Of course not. I need the protection."

"Well don't you think you should buy this Kressed toothpaste for your teeth's protection?"

"I don't see why not. You won't sell me those other things I need for protection."

"I'll tell you what," the old man offered, "You use Kressed with flouride for six months and see if your teeth are any better after your next check-up. Okay?"

"Oh sit on it, Goodwin. You know I never go to the dentist. I never have a check-up. That's an old fallay spread out by dumb television commercials. So don't lay that jive on me, jive turkey! Say, has anyone ever told you that you look a lot like Arthur O'Connell?"

See what I mean? And this type of thing is sweeping the country from Maine to Oregon, from Virginia to Malibu to Joplin. The other day I opened my next door neighbor's mother's refrigerator door and spied an open box of baking soda in one corner. When I asked what it was doing there she said, "It absorbs odor." I could only counter with a somewhat lackluster "oh crap." And in this bicentennial year, even the advertising companies are jumping on this bandwagon. To hear the ExLax company talk about it their product had a major role in carving our country from the wilderness. "On the boat with Washington, with Lee at Appomattaxx, with the Pony Express riders, with Teddy Roosevelt up San Juan hill and yes, ExLax was there!" As the old man in the commercial says, "Your mother and I have known that since you were born." And as John F. Kennedy said at his inaugural speech, "we will pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, and if we eat too well, we will demand Di-gel."

So what does this all come down to? That is a good question. And recently, I heard an excellent answer.

The answer came from one of our most astute senators from one of the largest states in the deep south. The senator in question, working with one of the many sub-committees on Capital Hill, came up with what might be called a "revolutionary new idea in controlling this kind of stupidity in advertising. The Senator's plan goes something like this:

Immediately the United States government will seize control over all major television networks, radio, newspapers and magazines. Then, an official national "opinion" will be distributed to which every citizen must adhere. Those not adhering will be tried in our court system (the defendants will not be allowed to have legal counsel in order to insure quick and speedy trials) and either be put in prisons or a system of "concentration" camps around the nation. The camps will be so-named because it is there that the inmates will be employed making concentrated coffee, tea or orange juice.

Next, all private business will be destroyed and the government will take over. This will assure uniform production of goods and services and put an end to social inequities.

And finally, national, state and local elections will be disbanded and the name of the Congress changed to "the politburo." After this, the congress will meet only once every five years where it will concentrate (get the pun?) on the subject of "How great we're doing under this new system."

Like the idea? Well, it certainly is a new one, isn't it? I'm not really trying to knock America, but this new system would spell an end to these dumb advertisements we see all the time on television.

But frankly, I don't think that much of it. In opposition to cultural and social enrichment dogma hour, I think I'll take Mrs. Olson, Mr. Goodwin and the amazing vegomatic any day of the week.

Kissinger needs to make housecall in own neighborhood

By PETE GRAHAM

TIME, one of America's most successful and durable magazines, has, for 33 years now, published two American editions. TIME Canada, catering to the needs of our neighbors to the north, has, during this period, reported and evaluated Canadian politics, business, sports and other fields in a truly journalistic, unbiased, noteworthy manner. Due largely to financial considerations, the Canadian issue has followed the familiar format of its U.S. counterpart. For those of us who chose to expatriate ourselves to Canada for one year or another during the late sixties and early seventies, TIME Canada furnished that vital and necessary link with home and, for an American, provided an international outlook that Canadian newspapers now found irrelevant. Two weeks ago, as a result of a decision obviously directed at TIME, the Canadian issue was discontinued.

This incident, while having serious implications, (ie. the erosion of free press) is only one in a series of many that underscore the anti-American resentment that exists among what should be our closest and most important world neighbors, Canada & Mexico.

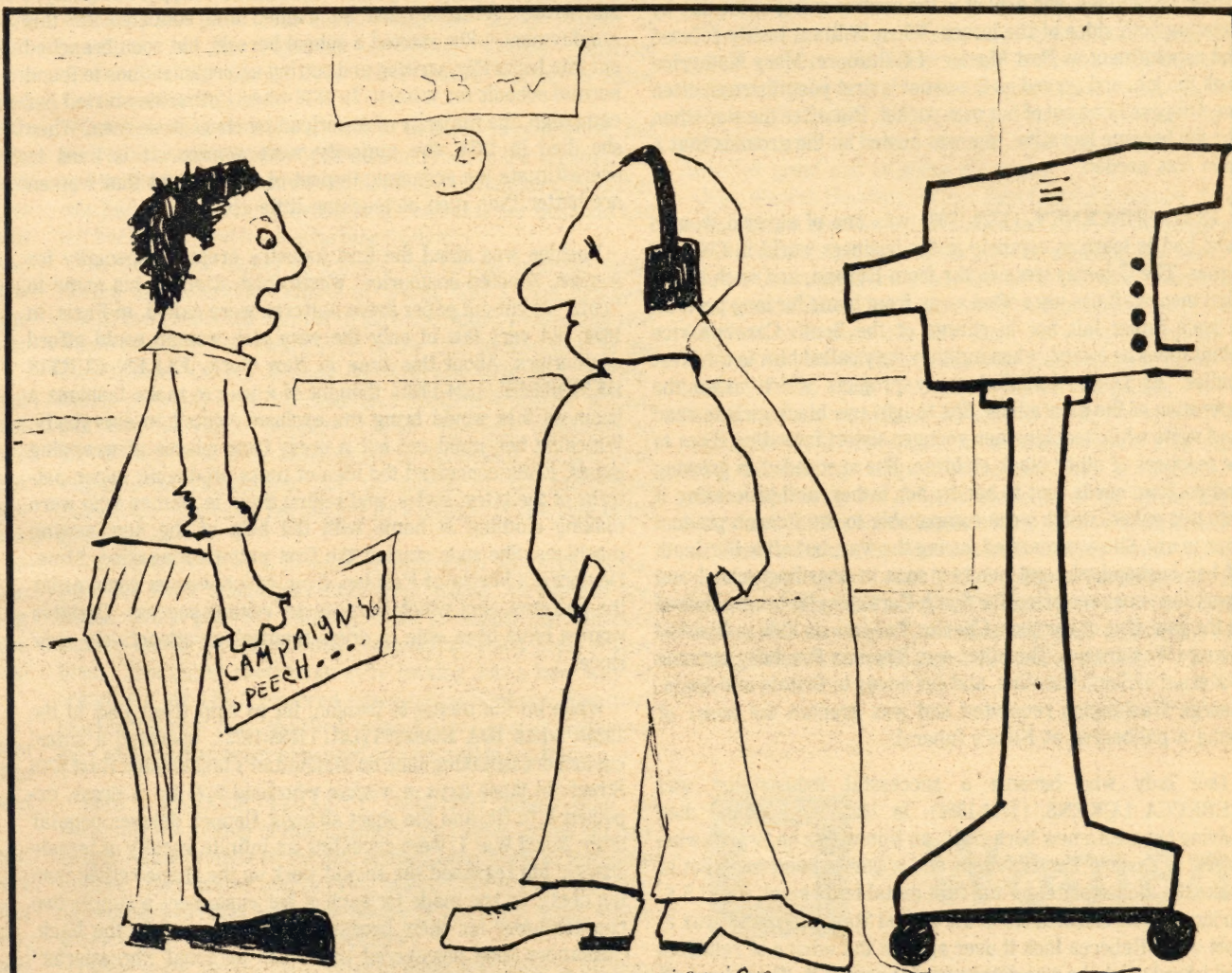
This hard-take nationalism at U.S. expense is deep-seated, widespread and probably goes back several hundred years. In Canada, it has recently manifested itself in such diverse animosities as heated opposition to U.S. posture during the Cuban missile crisis, land bills denying foreigners the right to purchase Crown land, and stringent immigration laws, heavy import taxes. In Mexico, the image of the gringo-hating attitude is notorious. Mexico's alignment and support of U.S. World politics has become more and more open and so much so that it has become a dictate of Mexican foreign policy. Mexico voted in favor of the U.N. resolution that equated Zionism with racism.

The deteriorating relations with our next-door neighbors reflects Canada's and Mexico's respective priorities and practices by the U.S. State Department. Pan-American friendship and goodwill north of Central America has long been taken for granted and, as such, been routinely neglected by Washington diplomats. This policy could prove disastrous. We need Canada and Mexico. Simple geographic location demands a more serious diplomatic effort close to home.

Our own hemisphere has occupied the bottom of Henry Kissinger's things-to-do-list for too long now. How wise is

it to solve other nations problems at the expense of our own? Both countries have given the U.S. notice. Pierre Trudeau, Canada's Prime Minister, has just returned from a bosomy visit with Cuba's Fidel Castro while, on the international forum, Mexico is leaning closer to open hostility!

America's problems with Canada and Mexico are immediate. They may not be as glamorous as others but they are just as real. The differences can be worked out with some effort on our part, but will continue to fester if neglected. The time has come for Dr. Kissinger to make a long housecall here in his own neighborhood.



...Some politicians don't put enough fire into their speeches, and others don't put enough of their speeches into the fire.

Women in History:

Some remarkable women contributed much to progress and strength of America

By **LoVETRA BROWN**
(Chart Staff Writer)

History books are full of the accomplishments of men, while very few women have received more than a mere mention. Now, at the beginning of the Bicentennial Year, it seems appropriate to bring to light the deeds of a few of the remarkable women who have contributed much to America's progress and strength.

One of the first women who not only left her mark on history of this country, but signed her name in full, was **MARY KATHERINE GODDARD**, (1738-1816). In the forthcoming book, "Enterprising Women" to be published next month, by W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., author Caroline Bird tells us Miss Goddard was taught the printing trade by her newspaper publisher brother, William Goddard, who founded newspapers in Providence, Philadelphia and Baltimore, leaving them successively in charge of his mother and sister, and who admitted that Mary Katherine was an 'an expert and correct compositor of types!'

Although the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress didn't muster the courage to order it printed and distributed with the signatures, until Janury 8, 1777, when the approach of the British had forced the legislators to flee from Philadelphia to Baltimore. The job of printing this impressive document went to Mary Goddard because she was running the leading press in Baltimore for her brother. Instead of signing her work with her initials, as printers often did, she spelled out her name in full. Thus there is a woman's signature on the document of our Independence even though it is written inconspicuously in the corner.

During William's long absences, Mary Katherine met the paper's deadlines, and exploited the controversies of the day by printing both sides of the issues. When William testily refused the appointment as Post Master of Baltimore, Mary Katherine took the job, and served as the nation's first postmistress, often meeting expenses out of her own pocket. But after the war when the job became lucrative, she was ousted on the grounds that a man was needed.

ELIZA PINCKNEY, (1722-1793) was one of several women who had to learn to compete in the business world in Colonial times. The Colonies were so far from Europe, and each other, that men of affairs were often away from home for long periods. Eliza's father left her in charge of the South Carolina rice plantations he owned, when military duty called him to the West Indies. At 17 she initiated many projects which aided the operation of the plantations. She taught two black girls to read and write while teaching her younger sister, intending them to be teachers of other black children. She succeeded in growing Indigo from seeds sent to her by her father, and processing it into dye cakes, which were comparable to the French product then in use. She was married during the war, but after the death of her husband, she put her two sons in boarding school and spent ten years restoring the South Carolina plantations ruined in the war. One of her sons, Charles, became an aide to General George Washington. The other son, Thomas Pinckney became Governor of South Carolina, and our envoy to Britain and Spain. George Washington requested and was granted the honor of being a pallbearer at Eliza's funeral.

One lady who became a successful industrialist was **REBECCA LUKENS**, (1794-1854). In 1825 her husband died leaving her with a new born child, an iron works on Brandywine Creek in eastern Pennsylvania and a government contract to make the 'boiler plate' for the first metal-hull vessel, the U.S.S. Codorus, to be constructed in the United States. The mill was in debt when Rebecca took it over against the advice of relatives and friends, but she was determined to rescue it. She staved off bankruptcy, put a competent man in charge of workmen, and unravelled the paper work herself. Learning as she went, she 'watched costs, set piece rates and established prices which

yielded a profit. Shortly after she took charge, the Codorus was completed with plate from her mill, and she went on to sell plates for locomotives, steamboats, and machinery which transformed the economy. The Lukens Steel Company is still in existence today.

In 1837, the year Victoria ascended the throne of England, Sarah Josepha Hale became editor of Godey's Ladies Book, the publication known for its color plates of fashion. With her husband, Louis, she created not only the first women's magazine, but also the first popular magazine of general circulation. While pregnant with her fifth child, Louis died leaving her penniless. But she carried on, and during the 40 years she edited Godey's, Sarah exalted the job of wife and mother as "higher than the money making sphere of men" and succeeded in her goal of making females "better acquainted with their duties and privileges as women" She barred "disquisitions on politics and theology because we think other subjects are more important to our sex, and more proper for our sphere." She campaigned for public parks and for exercise for girls. She nagged Abraham Lincoln into making Thanksgiving a national holiday, and Mathew Vassar into removing the offensive word "female" from the name of the college which he founded in 1861.

CATHARINE BEECHER (1800-1878), a sister of author Harriet Beecher Stowe, is credited with upgrading the status of her sex during the 19th century. When her fiance was lost at sea, she took it as a sign that God intended her for a life of service. She started by urging education for women in their sphere which she interpreted to include not only the arts of homemaking, but architecture and teaching as well. In 1835 she estimated the country needed 30,000 new teachers. "Because few men will enter a business that will not support a family," she wrote "females must be trained and educated for this employment." She started a school herself, but soon branched out into lecturing, writing and setting up organizations to found normal schools for women. In 1830 when Catharine started her campaign, the majority of American teachers were men. When she died in 1878, the majority were women. It is hard to overestimate the economic impact of her concept that women are better than men at teaching little children.

Fashion was about the first industry created especially for women. A noted coutourier, Worth, had attached his name to "cuts" as cut-out paper dress patterns were called, in Paris, in 1858, but very few of only the very rich women could afford coutouriers. About this time in New York, **ELLEN CURTIS DEMOREST** (1824-1898), thought of a way to make fashions a business that would bring the exclusive "cuts" to everybody. Watching her maid cut out a dress from pieces of wrapping paper, Ellen conceived the idea of mass producing paper patterns of the latest styles, and selling them to women who were making clothing at home with the help of the new sewing machines. She soon started the first pattern magazine, Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, from which women could order the patterns, and which became an instant success. Creative women have been able to dress themselves attractively ever since.

While on the theme of fashion, let us skip from 1865 to the 1920s, when **IDA ROSENTHAL** (1889-1973), operated a smart custom dressmaking shop on Manhattan's fashionable East 57th Street. In those days, a woman who paid \$125 for a dress, expected it to fit, and the short straight flapper dresses popular after World War I, were revealing an infinite variety of female shapes. Ida reasoned she should work on the shape rather than the dress. So she made for each of her customers a simple two cup container for their breasts, which snapped in the back. Customers soon discovered that their personal "brassieres" made their other dresses look better too, so Ida gave one with every order. In 1924 Ida's husband, William, gave up his tailoring business in order to mass produce her brassieres for all sizes and shapes of women. That mass production turned into

the famed Maidenform Company, which today still manufactures foundation garments and brassieres to make the female figure more shapely. Fortunately, Ida's brassiere has become a bra, but the same family under direction of Ida's daughter now mass produces them for milady.

Returning to the 19th century, we learn **ELIZABETH BLACKWELL**, (1821-1910) broke the impasse in 1849 by obtaining the first real medical degree awarded a woman in modern times. The Victorian notion that women were all pure spirit, created medical problems for that sex. It was fashionable to be delicate, but many women of that period would rather die than allow a male to examine them physically, and in the 1830s and 40s there were no accredited female doctors. Women had been 'doctoresses' in the 18th century, but their medical knowledge was handed down in families rather than being learned in school. But in the 19th century, even the delivery of babies was passing to licensed physicians trained in medical schools from which women were excluded. However, Elizabeth undertook becoming a Doctor as a matter of principle. Her family believed in sex equality and practiced it. Her project required all the resources of her supportive family, and her own formidable will power. She applied to innumerable medical schools and was finally admitted to the small Geneva College in upstate New York. The rowdy men students thought her being there was a joke, and only her great dignity shamed them. It is said she starved herself to avoid blushing during lecture on the sexual organs, but went on to graduate first in her class.

Practicing medicine proved even more difficult than studying. Landlords would not rent office space to her, and hospitals would not admit her to practice. So she raised funds to found her own hospital, The New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Elizabeth truly cleared the way for women to study medicine, for by 1859, some 300 women had managed to follow in her footsteps and had obtained medical degrees.

Another women who deserves great recognition in the field of health is **ANNIE WITTENMYER**, (1827-1900), who designed a system for feeding soldiers in field hospitals which is now standard practice for hospitals of every kind. Like Clara Barton who founded the Red Cross, Annie took single handed action to cut the red tape on behalf of suffering soldiers. In one instance at Helena, Arkansas, during the Civil War, she bound a General into sending four steamers to remove the sick soldiers from a location she described as a death trap. She urged women volunteers to scrounge for milk, eggs and vegetables to replace the soldier's war ration of pork and beans for those both sick and well. She drew plans for a diet kitchen in every hospital, supervised by "diet nurses" the precursors of today's dietitians.

MYRA BLACKWELL, (1832-1894) learned law in her husband's office, and after passing the bar exam, learned she would be barred from being admitted to practice. So she founded "The Chicago Legal News," the first weekly legal periodical in the west. Through that periodical, she did much to codify professional standards for lawyers, gain better treatment for witnesses at trials, the pensioning of superannuated judges to encourage their retirement, and many other legal reforms. Her daughter, Bessie, grew up to become a lawyer, married a lawyer, and succeeded her mother as publisher of the Chicago Legal News.

One might say **MARY SEYMOUR**, (1846-1893), was the first secretary-stenographer, only she was much more. The first typewriting machine had been invented, and Mary reasoned that it would save time if the shorthand reporter transcribed notes directly on the typewriter, and she thought it might be enough to save the time of businessmen in private offices, where women would not be in public view. She taught herself shorthand, and became a court reporter, a job held heretofore by men. In 1879 she opened the "Union School of Stenography and

(continued on page 11)

Sacajwea paved the way for famous expedition

(continued from page 10)

typewriting" in New York City, and for women only. Mary's thinking was correct, and by the end of the century, women dominated office work, and business education, the industry she founded, had become so profitable that men had taken it over. America was prospering in the late 19th century. One of the reasons was the productivity of the American Farmer. Farmers make up five per cent of our workers, but they feed all the rest of us. A very good example of how this is accomplished, is the story of the famous King Ranch which now raises cattle on 500,000 acres of land in Australia, Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil, and the home ranch in Texas. Although King Ranch produces oil, breeds race horses, has game preserves and other ventures, the greatest achievement has been the production of beef by scientific assembly-line methods.

In 1885, **HENRIETTA CHAMBERLAIN KING**, (1832-1925), inherited 500,000 acres of Texas land, along with a debt of \$500,000 incurred by her husband, a romantic who bought land for the sake of owning.

Henrietta, a far sighted woman, should be credited with making a success of the Texas acres. She employed scientific methods in breeding and raising cattle. She shipped by rail, where heretofore cattle had been driven to market with great carnage, and induced a railroad to build a line across her property. She imported a new kind of well drilling rig that tapped an artesian reservoir and thereby solved the water problem forever in the dry Texas land. Breeding experiments under her direction, developed the only authentic new breed of cattle in North America, the Santa Gertrudis strain, now used all over the world.

Women were now doing all kinds of innovative things. **MARGARET E. KNIGHT**, (1838-1914) was what might be called Yankee Tinkerer, because she liked to make things. When she was 12, she witnessed an accident in a cotton mill, then proceeded to invent a stop motion device that could have prevented it. In 1870, in a machine shop in Springfield, Mass., she fitted an old paper bag machine with a device that folded the bottom of the bag so that they could open out and stand by themselves. She took the device to a machinist in Boston, and he tried unsuccessfully to patent it before she did. Margaret went on to patent 26 more improvements, most of them to heavy machinery.

The woman who succeeded in professionalizing women's work, and who called it "Home Economics," was **ELLEN WALLOW RICHARDS**, (1842-1911). She graduated fromassar with the intention of applying science to everyday life. In 1870 she persuaded authorities to admit her to the newly formed Massachusetts Institutes of Technology, where she helped with the first analysis of water undertaken in Mass. Later she promoted the science of nutrition, and wrote some of the first U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletins on the subject. She set up demonstration kitchens, and one of the country's first school lunch programs. She tested all sorts of products for poison and adulteration. Her home was a model of convenience, and she was one of the very first women in the country to use the vacuum cleaner, gas for cooking, shower baths, a hot water heater, and the telephone.

She invited friends interested in raising the status of homemaking to discuss standards, practices and progress for the new profession, "to teach the American people the management of their homes on economic lines as to save time and energy." In 1908 the American Home Economics Association was organized with Ellen as president. Home Economics changed the country's eating habits, and the industries dependent upon them. They increased the consumption of oranges and cut the consumption of flour. And by making women the "purchasing agents" for their families, they created the thrust of the American economy to products consumed by families in homes.

JANE ADAMS, (1860-1930) was one of the enterprising women who invented ingenious ways to help the disadvantaged. The most innovative scheme for bridging the gap between rich and poor was the settlement house.

"I gradually became convinced," she wrote in 1887, "that it would be a good thing to rent a house in a part of the city, where the most primitive and actual needs are found in which young women who have been given over too exclusively to study, might restore a balance of activity along traditional lines and learn of life from life itself, where they might try out some of the things they had been taught." In 1889, with financial help from a husband, she rented the decaying Hull mansion in the center of Chicago's ghetto. Under her guidance, Hull House became a

center for social reformers from all over the world. Residents worked with neighborhood people, they proposed remedies for problems such as child labor, sweat shops, the recognition of labor unions, welfare prejudice, juvenile delinquency, truancy, industrial safety and political corruption. Many of these recommendations have since become law. Thus she sparked the movement to set objective standards for giving to the poor, and to make "social work" a paid, learned profession.

Another woman who worked for improvement in charitable interests was **MARY RICHMOND**, (1861-1928). In order to learn first hand how charity donations were spent, she made friendly visits to the poor and undertook what was to be a lifelong career of reading, writing, thinking and observing the encounters between welfare workers and their clients. She developed the casework method of determining each applicant's individual needs which has since become the basis on which billions of dollars have been transferred from taxpayers to the poor.

MAGGIE LENA WALKER, (1867-1934) the daughter of a slave in the household of Elizabeth Van Lew in Richmond, Va. was an outstanding woman, who developed the first insurance company for blacks. It all started when Maggie, a teacher assumed responsibility for collecting dues for the Independent

Order of St. Luke's, a fraternal order to which she belonged. Undertaking to untangle that society's financial affairs, she learned as she went, and finally brought order out of chaos. She instituted broad new programs for improving the economic status of her race. She encouraged thrift, and as the society expanded, Maggie built fine new office buildings and employed a huge force of black clerks. In the 30s, the Independent Order of St. Luke's had grown large enough and stable enough they were able to lend the city of Richmond money in order to survive the depression. The society still exists today, but best of all, the Maggie Lena Walker High School in Richmond today educates both black and white students.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, (1859-1947) was the adroit tactician whose "Winning Plan" overcame political hurdles to achieve the vote for women on August 26, 1920. After working her way through Iowa State College, she taught school and became a school superintendent while still in her 20s. She interested herself in state suffrage laws and became a persuasive speaker with an impersonal logical style that commanded respect for her emotionally charged cause. When Susan B. Anthony, the great 19th century suffrage leader retired as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she passed over better known women to name Carrie as her successor.

Carrie built a strong well-funded national organization, but her cause was also aided by \$9 million given to the organization by Miriam Leslie, a shrewd and flamboyant magazine publisher who had turned around the bankrupt business her husband had left her in 1880, and made a fortune from it.

Carrie put the money to brilliant use for the suffrage cause during the favorable climate of World War I. She deployed troops to increase the number of suffrage states whose approval would be needed for ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. Others lobbied for suffrage bills in Congress. Carrie personally concentrated on President Woodrow Wilson, and won his public support. Liquor interests mobilized to prevent approval of the amendment by Tennessee, the last state required for ratification. But, on August 18, the ratification passed the Tennessee legislature by a margin of one vote in the lower house.

During World War I, in spite of patriotism and high wages, wild cat work stoppages, often over trifles, threatened the billion dollar plan for building ships to supply the allies in Europe faster than the German submarines could hope to sink them. Thoughtful executives were looking for a new way to organize a job which required thousands of workers. The most helpful theories they received came from a proper Bostonian lady whose name never appeared on a payroll in her life.

MARY PARKER FOLLETT (1868-1933) didn't plan on becoming the mother of management, but rather to find out how people relate to each other. She studied economics at Radcliffe College, then turned to observing interaction in everyday life. She set up activities for young people in Roxbury, Mass. which provided her with a living laboratory.

Out of these studies came several ideas that were to become the foundation of personnel practices. One was the importance of small groups of peers. Individuals really changed she learned by discussions with each other. From this she concluded that democracy could never work through big national political

parties, but only through small autonomous neighborhood groups like the one she had set up in the Boston area. She further offered executives and labor negotiators an exciting new approach to the personality clashes and intractable "human problems" that frustrated so many plans. If people who opposed each other could be persuaded to talk out their differences, they would often find a solution that allowed both sides to get everything each really wanted. In lectures and seminars attended by managers, Mary outlined techniques for improving morale. "Words are important," she told them, "a complaint department invites complaints. Why not call it adjustments?"

She believed management was a profession that should be formally organized like law and medicine, with a body of principles and a code of ethics. These ideas, novel in 1920, are now proclaimed as public responsibilities, and junior managers are now sent to business management schools to learn what is taught from Mary's books.

Perhaps the woman to do more for womankind than any other person is **MARGARET HIGGINS SANGER**, (1879-1966) who went to jail on eight different occasions because she believed as she did.

Margaret believed that the lot of women would not improve, no matter if they could vote and hold responsible positions in business, so long as they could not be freed from unwanted pregnancies. In her capacity as attendant in maternity cases in New York City, she had seen women worn out while still young from bearing children annually. Their desperation haunted her, and she had seen many die from self induced abortions. She decided to give up nursing and devote herself to bringing the secret of birth control to women everywhere. She first had to get legal clearance to mention the subject in public. No end of obstacles were placed in her way. Finally in 1918 the U.S. Court of Appeals decided that a physician could prescribe birth control for the cure and prevention of disease. Another aspect of Margaret's fight was the development of birth control methods which were effective, and many types were tried and discarded as inefficient.

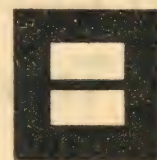
During the 30s the birth control idea became respectable, and in 1937 the American Medical Association recommended teaching birth control methods in medical schools.

Margaret Sanger died before abortion or even the contraceptive pill became widely available, but her lectures, books, test cases and clinics established the right of a woman to control her own body.

Thus we see many women have contributed much to the growth and strength of our country in almost every conceivable manner. The foregoing is only a sampling of those courageous persons. It would take many volumes to list the accomplishments of every woman who has helped to make America great and to make life easier.

Mrs. Warren Hearn, former first Lady of Missouri, delights in bringing a chuckle to her audiences with the following story about woman's place in history.... "In studying the history of Missouri we must pause to pay tribute to two men, Meriweather Lewis and William Clark, who were commissioned by President Jefferson to explore this new land. All along the routes they took, we've marked their trails with their names to honor their bravery. But just in case you've forgotten, it was Sacajawea.....a woman....who showed them the way."

And, lastly, if one should be thinking women only started doing outstanding things with the discovery of America, and without belittling the accomplishments of the great English author and outdoorsman, Izaak Walton, please be informed that one hundred and fifty years before Walton wrote his book, "Complete Angler" one Dame Juliana Berners, the Lady Prioress of England's Sopwell Nunnery wrote "Treatyse on Fishing with an Angle." She also published instructions for 12 fishing flies, one for each day of the month...in 1486.



Women

Language, literature department awaits head

By DAVID POMMERT

Revisions of the language and literature department will not be made until a new department head takes over, according to Dr. Harold Cooper, dean of the division of arts and sciences and interim head of the language and literature department.

"If and when a new department head comes in, needed changes will be made. I'm only filling in a vacuum until things crystallize," state Dr. Cooper.

When quizzed about changes in the curriculum for the fall, 1976, semester Cooper cited the division and expansion of one particular literature course.

"IN THE PAST we have had a 16th century English literature course and a 17th century English literature course, but next fall representative prose and poetry from both periods will be combined into one course and drama from both periods into another course," he said.

Cooper doubted that any progress would be made toward the development of a communications department.

"Something of this nature is going to have to be developed over a great deal of time. There is a lot involved in this, and the groundwork has not even been laid," Cooper continued. "People are expecting too much in a small amount of time. This college

has only been at this location for nine years, but look at the progress since that time. Since I came here in 1968 we have added to our campus the college union, the library, two dormitories, and added on to many other buildings. Our enrollment has increased tremendously. These things always fall into place at the proper time."

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE section of the department will continue with its present curriculum. Cooper remarked that eventual expansion would be inevitable however.

"At the present time our budget will not allow us to make any additions to the language curriculum. We would someday like to add other languages to the department, but as of now we have other priorities. As with the communications department, these languages will be added eventually. It all depends on the growth of our college."

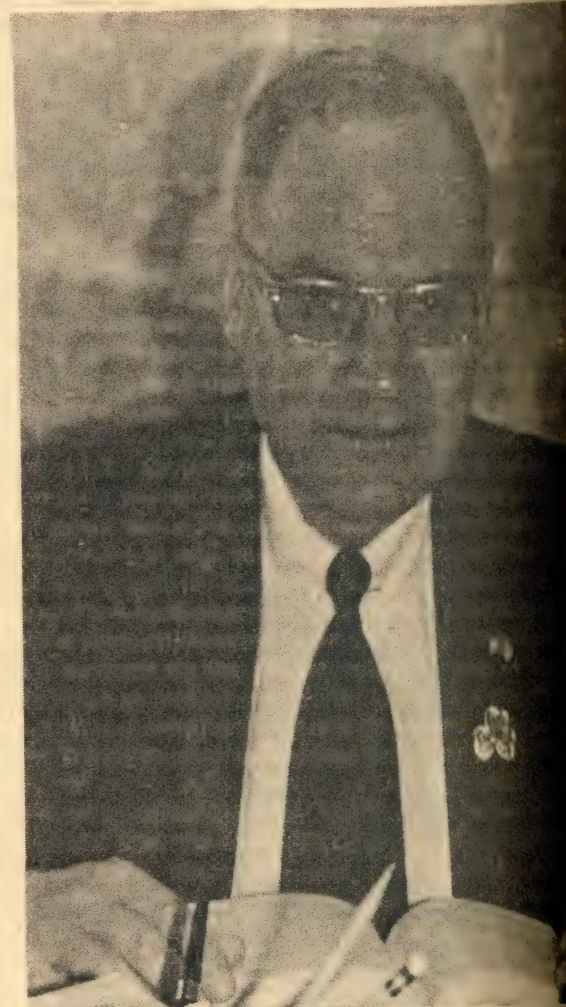
One problem the department has been confronted with is that of scheduling. Cooper said that classes in the afternoon are harder to fill than classes scheduled in the morning.

"COMPOSITION CLASSES can always be filled, regardless of the time, but upper division literature courses can't meet minimum standards if they are scheduled in the afternoon. Because of this, these upper division courses are mostly scheduled for the mornings. This college is funded by the total number of credit hours and because of this a minimum of 10 students must be enrolled in the class before it can be carried."

Cooper felt that the teacher evaluation of last semester will be helpful in the future to improve both the quality of classes and teaching.

"I know that it has helped me personally because I now teach with the student in mind more than I did in the past. If the instructor studies the form and applies it to his classes it will benefit both the instructor and the student," state Cooper.

Cooper also added that the overall rating of the department compared favorably with the national norm.



DR. HAROLD COOPER



DR. ROBERT E. SMITH

Employment of students major goal of college's social science department

By RUSTY IRONS

Revolution on the campus of Missouri Southern is happening in a way that seeks to change the ignorance, the poverty, the crime and the government of not only the United States but even the world, a study of the social department at the college reveals.

Dealing in history, geography, sociology, and political science, the department has as its number one goal "to get students employed," according to Dr. Robert E. Smith, head of the department. "We want them to get jobs and have them become contributing members of society. Also we would like to give society knowledge of what social science is doing," he said.

Much is going on in the area of social sciences at Southern. With the United States celebrating its bicentennial year, the events that really happened in the nation's past are more under study than ever before. The Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs (CIRUNA) is now involved in a voter registration drive for the Joplin Bicentennial Commission, Dr.

Smith reports. CIRUNA has also just returned from a history conference in St. Louis and they are responsible for a history conference on Southern's campus in the spring.

In another section of the department, Ms. J.M. Challman is working with students on internships practicing sociology in the field, working with people who need assistance.

According to Dr. Smith the future is bright for the department.

"This year there are more students enrolled in social science classes than in any previous one in the school's history. We may be able to look forward to a national honor society for our department. There may also be a new program of study open to prepare people to become lawyers' assistants, working with them in investigations and field work."

Dr. Smith continued: "One survey of lawyers in the four-state area revealed that there would be an abundance of openings for graduates of such a program."

The goal of the department was summarized by the department as being "service to the community without losing excellence."

Organizational Meeting for

SPEECH CLUB

2:15 p.m. Tuesday, March 30

Speech and Drama Building

Room 106

Deadline announced

April 2 is the deadline for submissions for "The Winged Lion," Missouri Southern's creative writing magazine.

Poetry, short stories and art work by students are utilized in the publication, which comes out every semester.

According to Becky Spracklen, editor, "We would like some good short stories....We get poetry all the time." Students may submit copy to Spracklen or to Dr. Joseph Lambert.

Kathy Long and Karen Bradfield are art editors for the spring edition and Nat Cole is the faculty sponsor.

"The Winged Lion" will be available in campus sometime in early May.

Staff members include Dave Watson, Paul Brown, Eva Conyne and Jack Hill.

The editors are in charge of laying out the pages for the magazine, which is printed by Hunter Printing Co.

Spiva Art Center serves as showcase for students

By JIM ELLISON

Missouri Southern State College is, as a result of the coupling of the art department with Spiva Art Center, at least 10 years ahead of much older institutions in the area, said Darral Dishman, assistant professor and director of art.

"Unfortunately," Dishman said, "too few students on the campus take advantage of the many activities at the center, and other humanities as well."

Dishman, in addition to being director of art, is the current director of Spiva Art Center, which serves the surrounding area as a showcase for artists and students. He believes the joining together of the two, although they are separate entities, has created a rare opportunity for the artist while at the same time, provides a gathering place for lovers of art, bringing many guests to our campus.

The Art Center itself is the end result of a group of visionary aficionados to display man's aesthetic qualities. Originally, it was known as the Ozark Artists Guild.

When Joplin Junior College became Missouri Southern College, the Art Center, primarily through the efforts of George Spiva, a one-time Joplin philanthropist and contributor to the arts, was joined with the college. In 1967, when classes were opened on the new campus, the Art Center opened its doors, and became known as the Spiva Art Center, Inc.

As mentioned before, the Center operates as a separate entity with a Director who is aided by an 18-member volunteer board of directors. Its sole purpose is to serve the surrounding community and is considered a vital part of MSSC. "The bulk of the attendance comes not from the students on campus, but from the community," Dishman said.

Dishman's one area of concern for the art department is that it doesn't get a fair share in the apportionment of monies. "All we want," he said, "is a fair slice of the pie. We give full scholarships to athletes, but Missouri Southern does not offer one, full-funded, 4-year art scholarship. Fred Cox, a sophomore art major from Pineville, said that art supplies are quite expensive, and the few scholarships available do not stretch very far. He said 'no one comes to the art center because football is not played here.'"

Karen Bradfield, a junior art education major from Joplin said "people will go to a department store and purchase cheap reproductions on black velvet when they could come to the art center and purchase originals from students at about the same price, and it certainly helps the student in need of funds."

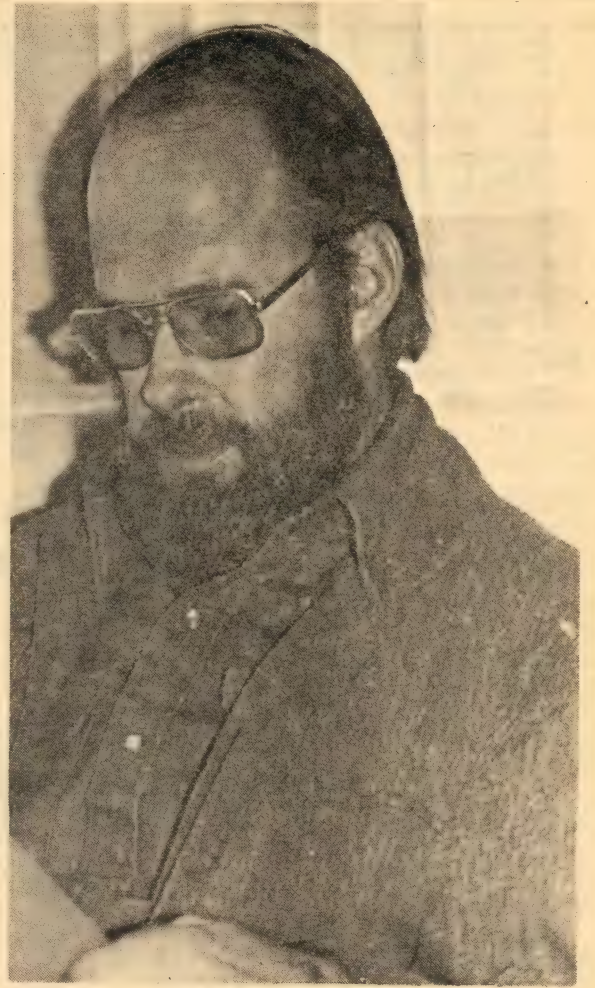
In checking with Dishman on the sale of student art, he indicated that student art on display in the art center and the prospective buyer need only contact the artist. "If they are unable to locate the student, they can contact me in room 305 of the Art building, and I'll be happy to locate the student for them."

Becky Bateman, a junior art student from Joplin plans to go to the University of Oklahoma, and major in anthropology. She says "that the art displayed in the center has become stagnated into just one type of art, dealing primarily with scenes depicting the Ozarks." She went on to say that she would like to see art brought in from other areas and would like to see more abstract art displayed.

Dishman agreed there were some criticisms of the art center. "Criticism is necessary," he said, "but we must not lose sight of the total institution. We must work together out of mutual respect and not tear down what we have to achieve our goals."

Dishman believes in instilling in his students that "you can't satisfy the status quo. Teaching art is an art itself, and one of the major problems in teaching today is that too many teachers want to do their own thing and not educate. There are jobs for top people, but there is no place in education for mediocrity.

"Man has often pondered what is beautiful" he says "and what is artistic. Students today are just as involved in this ageless battle as people have been since the beginning of time. Art is meant to be the human expression of spiritual consciousness, and in the words of artist George Inness, whose 'Moonlight on Passamaquaddy Bay' hangs in the Chicago Art Institute, 'the purpose of the artist is simply to reproduce in other minds the impression a scene has made upon him.' It seems that this philosophy should be an inspiration to all artists, regardless of who or where they may be."



DARRAL A. DISHMAN



DR. L. KEITH LARIMORE

Business department seeking accreditation

By ZSA ZSA SANDS

The business administration department of Missouri Southern may be moving forward to better things. One is possible accreditation by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business and a graduate program in business administration.

Dr. L. Keith Larimore, professor and chairman of the division, states that "one problem in getting the accreditation is getting the people who are 'terminally qualified.' With the title it would put our college in a competitive position where it could draw more students and increase the number of subjects offered."

But Larimore's main concern right now is just getting the people who are "terminally qualified" so that "if the accreditation is offered to us, we could have it if we wanted it."

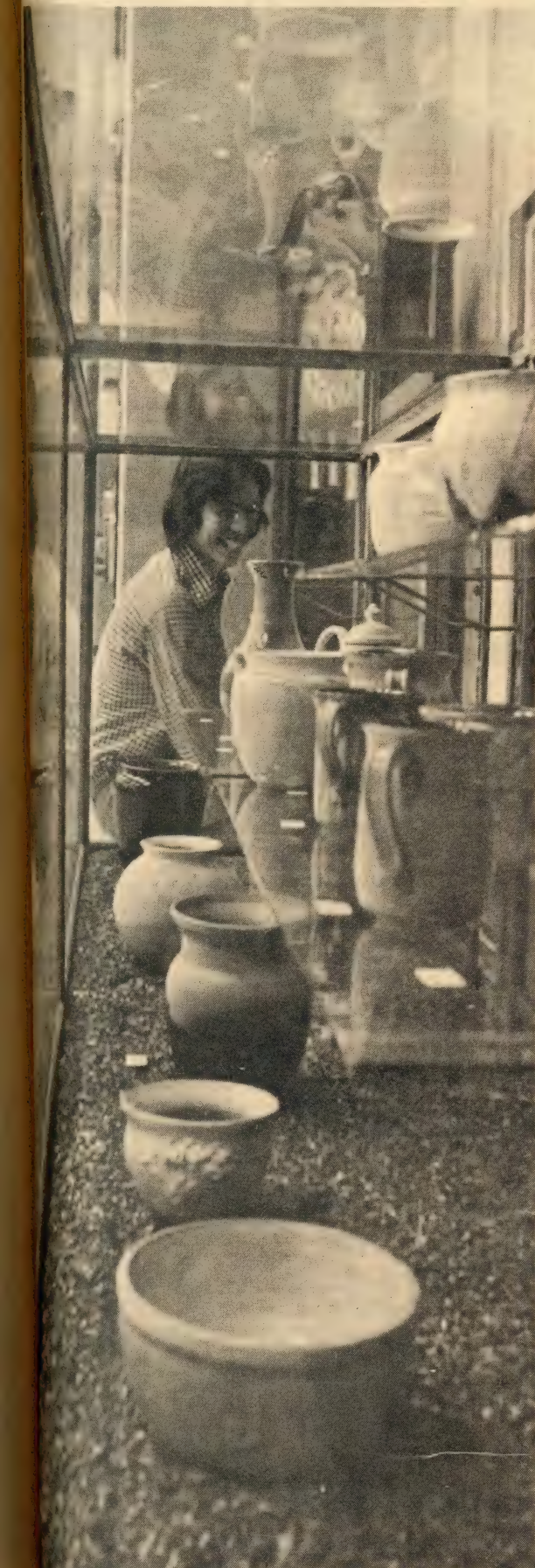
A graduate program in business administration is now in its early stages.

"There are no definite plans right now," Larimore says. "We're just keeping our eyes to the future. If any graduate programs are offered the area of business administration would be one of the first offered if and when we do offer a graduate program."

Now that the business world is growing, Larimore feels that the course "Principles of Economics" should be required.

"People need more knowledge of how their system works. To understand the things that touch their lives everyday," he says.

Larimore enjoys building furniture as well as wood work. He's also an outdoorsman. He likes to fish, play golf, and go camping with his family.



JUNIOR ART STUDENT Terry Ensor makes last minute adjustments on his pottery display in the Spiva Art Gallery.



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Teachers caring for people education department goal

By GEARY MORRIS

"Teaching goes back to understanding human feelings; we want to produce teachers who care about people," says Dr. Charles Niess, head of the education department at Missouri Southern. No longer can a teacher merely know the subject, he went on; they must be able to develop an interpersonal relationship with the students. "The reason for that is simple economics, supply and demand. There are too many teachers and too few jobs," Dr. Niess explained.

The students are informed about the job situation, he goes on, "but we still encourage them to get their teaching certificate because of the security it provides."

WHILE IN SIZE the education department may be second to the business department at Southern, it is first nationally in both numbers of graduates and as a profession. According to Dr. Niess, "In the 1960s any warm body with a teaching certificate was guaranteed a job, and naturally the quality of teachers went down quite rapidly."

Unfortunately, many persons became teachers for the wrong reason, he said. Mostly it was used as an income supplement. "Generally students who don't know what they want to do end up teaching. That's how I got into teaching," says Dr. Niess. "But the quality of teachers today is much higher than it was 10 years ago and will definitely be higher in the future."

Many teachers feel a deep accomplishment with the thought of inspiring just one student. Others want to leave their mark in life, some legacy that people will remember them by. Generally, most teachers are there because they love what they do and they want to do it, and that is the most important reason, Dr. Niess suggested.

HE BELIEVES THAT JOBS are tight and will continue to be so into the next decade. There are the traditionally competitive fields such as physical education and the social sciences, but all are over-crowded. The only one still showing growth is in special education.

And while many colleges are cutting back in the area of education by raising entrance and graduation requirements, Southern plans to maintain the status quo. "There is always a need for good teachers, and with the highly competitive job market now facing them only the quality people will get the jobs available," says Dr. Niess. "Our interest is in putting quality people in the field, not excluding them. We're not so interested in fulfilling requirements but in getting results."

When a student graduates from Southern with a teaching degree he or she will be up against other students from major universities trying to get jobs. The record shows that placement percentages are very high at Southern, and small colleges have always been the place where the majority of public school teachers come from. According to Dr. Niess, large universities are geared mainly for getting the degree rather than learning the teaching profession.

Most students have interests in elementary or secondary teaching, but some would like to be college instructors, and according to Dr. NIESS, "College is a whole new ball game." Unlike public schools, college requires no teaching certificate or training. "In public school the goal is motivating the students, some of whom don't want to be there. In college the idea is to present the material in the limited amount of time provided. The students are there because they want to be, thus eliminating most of the main problems an instructor might encounter," says Niess. "Unfortunately, college teaching is also the most crowded of educational fields, and looks to remain that way for many years to come."

Bike-a-Thon set for April 3

Peddling 20, 25, 40, or maybe 70 miles to help someone not as fortunate as yourself is what the annual Bike-a-Thon sponsored by the Jasper Association for Retarded Citizens is all about. Scheduled for April 3, the Bike-a-Thon has extended its horizon to include Joplin, Neosho, and Carthage, the first time all three cities have been involved in one Bike-a-Thon. Student organizer of the marathon is Randy Ray, who sees this fund raising event as a way to get concerned college students involved in helping the retarded.

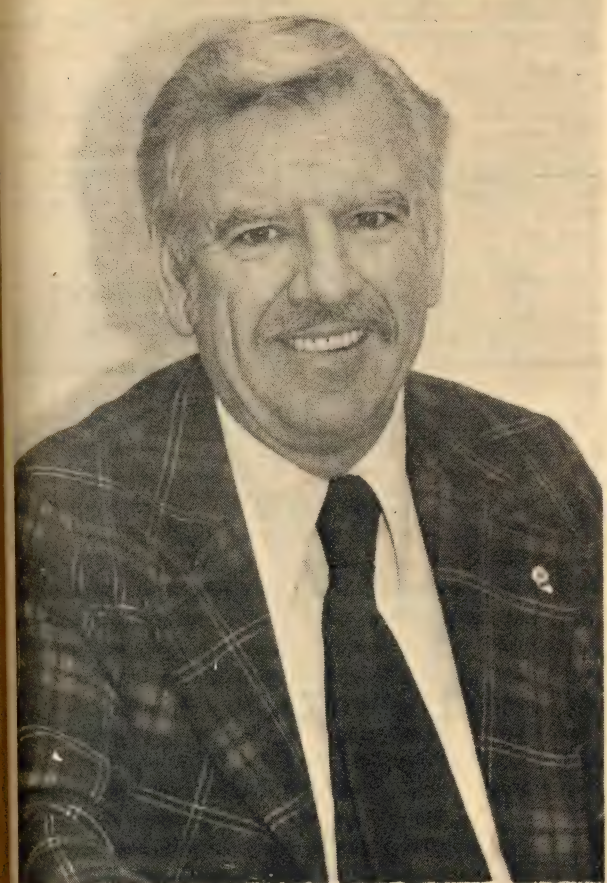
It seems that while there is a strong adult and high school chapter the college age group has yet to develop fully according to Ray. Those interested in helping the retarded are urged to join the association. Invitations went out to Boy Scout troops to participate, and the money they earn will be put in a special fund to develop scout troops geared toward the abilities of the retarded person. The same principle goes for the Church youth groups that were invited. Money raised by people in Joplin will go to the Joplin facilities, and the same goes for the other two cities.

How the Bike-a-Thon works is that those interested pick up a form in The Chart office and register. They then go out and get pledges from their friends and local businessmen for so much money per mile that they pedal. Routes have been designed so that the participant can pick how far they want to pedal their bikes with a lunch stop planned to break up the trip and provide a little rest.

Those interested in participating can pick up a registration form in the Chart office at Hearn 117.

Legg shows art

Jeffrey Legg, Memorial High School sophomore artist and private art student of Darral A. Dishman, director of art at Missouri Southern is presently having a one-man exhibit at Sambo's Restaurant dining room in Joplin.



DR. CHARLES F. NIESS

Physical education department plans various changes in '76-77

By KITTY TUCKER

Students of Missouri Southern will see new changes in the physical education and athletic departments next year.

Next fall the male and female Southern Lions will join a new NAIA conference that includes Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Emporia State, Washburn University, Missouri Western, Fort Hays State, Nebraska Kearney, and Wayne State. Besides Missouri Southern's joining the conference, the athletic committee of the college approved track and field competition for women.

"A new class will start next fall in rules of officiating," according to Max Oldham, director of athletics and head of the physical education department. "This class deals with all sports, the mechanics of officiating and laboratory work," he said. "Also by 1979 more health classes will be added to the physical education majors' required courses to meet health certification."

"Co-educational programs are being planned for next year with intramurals. The format will be changed to help with the modifications of rules in volleyball, basketball, and flag football," continued Oldham.

Besides class participation, interest in the intra-mural programs hold another time slot for the 11 physical education instructors besides spring athletics.

"Anyone interested in intramurals and who is enrolled at MSSC is eligible to play in the program except for the professional varsity letter winners in their chosen field of sports," he said. "Intramurals are for the person who doesn't have the opportunity or skill to play sports on a varsity level. Students also have the opportunity to check out any athletic equipment such as tennis rackets, bats, and balls, etc., that are available, with their student I.D. from the P.E. storeroom during school hours."

The physical education department is undergoing construction work to accommodate students, community spectators, and supporters. Plans are for enlarging the lobby of the gymnasium, concession stands, restroom facilities, custodian closets, trophy cases, and adding a new class room. Besides the new football stadium that was completed last year, a woman's softball diamond is in the planning stages for the future.

"In the last couple of years, participation in sports and physical activities have been on the upswing. It's just not healthy to be overweight, and the public is becoming interested and aware of health problems that correlate with inactivity and being overweight," Oldham pointed out. "Jobs aren't fulfilling the need for physical activities, so people are turning to other means of physical exercise as with jogging."



MAX D. OLDHAM

Tal Crim devises notations for three dimensional chess

Tal Crim, a Missouri Southern student and member of the MSSC Chess Club has recently completed formulating his own system of three-dimensional chess notation. According to Crim, the new notation method is the first detailed one he has ever seen. His desire to formulate the system came after he searched, in vain, for a book which adequately explained the notation.

"The actual game of three-dimensional chess was developed in 1931," says Crim, "but to the best of my knowledge there has never been a complete book written about it. Most of the rules that come along with games and the like are very sketchy and incomplete."

For the benefit of those who don't know, three-D chess is a game played almost exactly like the normal game, except that it is played on a three-level, clear plastic board set in a vertical position.

In Crim's three dimensional chess notation there are three basic elements; the file letter, the rank number and the level letter. Because of these principles each square is heterogeneous to the other by the application of these elements into an ordered triad. In other words, the squares are fixed points among the three planes. An example of a typical notation would be the symbol d4C. In this the small letter "d" indicates the file, the number "4" tells the rank and the capital letter "C" indicates the plane. Examples of such notations are shown in the accompanying illustration.

To read a move for a chessman moving from level to level one must do the following: Record the symbol of the piece being moved (with the exception of the Pawn); record the square of its departure; record the square of arrival. Example: Nb1C-c3B. A shorthand expression for this would be NC-c3B, drop the "bl."

For a piece moving on one level the technique is the same with the exception that the level letter at the end of the notation is removed.

Example: Nc3B-d5: The shorthand expression is Nd5B, dropping the "c3" and shifting "B" to the far right.

If two or more homogeneous pieces are on one level and can reach the same square or squares, the abridged form should not be used.

Other notations follow: captures, NxPA (Knight captures Pawn in level A). If two or more pieces can capture: an example of the notation would be Nc3BxP. If two or more enemy pieces can be captured, NxPc3B.

An example of castling notation might be 0-0 A (for the King Side) and 0-0-0 (for the Queen side). All captures and castling must be initiated on one level. In the notations, such as NxPA and 0-0 A, the level letter at the end of the notation is used as a footnote for convenience and may not always be necessary.

Obviously many terms and notations may be hard for the non-chess enthusiast to quickly understand, but Tal Crim hopes his system will be a great boon to the chess player wanting to take up three-dimensional chess. His own desire to formulate his system came though his own misunderstanding.

"When I bought my first 3-D set it had no notations. To my knowledge there wasn't any concrete notation. I wanted to give it a stability and define a language usable for everyone. Because of this notation books can now be written and moves planned out."

Tal is a member of the MSSC Chess Club sponsored by Dr. Charles Allen of the Mathematics department. The eighteen-member club meets once a week in the CU building and currently are planning a match with a team in Pittsburg late this month.

Physical science department service area for 15 fields

By MARK ELLIOTT

The physical science department at Missouri Southern is a service department for over 15 other major groups, according to Dr. Vernon Baimonte, head of the department.

"The majority of the students in the physical science classes use them to supplement their majors and many take them as general education requirements," said Dr. Baimonte.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS undergone few changes in the last few years with the new addition of astrology this summer and expansion of the geology program to include earth science certification for this area. Dr. Baimonte does not look for many changes in the near future except for updating of programs to stay with today's fast-changing technical world.

A change required in the chemistry division for teaching certification has given teaching majors a wider variety of subjects to choose from in their field. The physics division has recently engaged in a cooperative education program with the University of Missouri at Rolla. On completion of physics requirements, the Southern student may transfer to Rolla and study for a degree in engineering.

This, according to Baimonte, is an economical way for many students who may not be able to afford to go away to school those first two years. This is quite a popular method among most physics students. With the environmental impact creating more jobs in the engineering fields every day, more co-op programs are seen by Baimonte with chemical engineering as one of the fore-runners.

JOB IN THE PHYSICAL science area are wide open, he says.

"There are many openings available in teaching and industrial areas. The industrial areas usually win out because of more money available in industry," Baimonte explains.

A small number of students are included in the teaching program at Missouri Southern. "Many job openings come up every day in the industrial field because of ever changing environmental standards in our society. Chemistry is a very open field in our technically oriented society," he goes on. "There are many jobs that branch off of this field, such as chemical engineering, criminology, pharmacy, and many jobs are open in the big chemical companies."

a8A	b8A	c8A	d8A	e8A	f8A	g8A	h8A
a7A	b7A	c7A	d7A	e7A	f7A	g7A	h7A
a6A	b6A	c6A	d6A	e6A	f6A	g6A	h6A
a5A	b5A	c5A	d5A	e5A	f5A	g5A	h5A
a4A	b4A	c4A	d4A	e4A	f4A	g4A	h4A
a3A	b3A	c3A	d3A	e3A	f3A	g3A	h3A
a2A	b2A	c2A	d2A	e2A	f2A	g2A	h2A
a1A	b1A	c1A	d1A	e1A	f1A	g1A	h1A

a8B	b8B	c8B	d8B	e8B	f8B	g8B	h8B
a7B	b7B	c7B	d7B	e7B	f7B	g7B	h7B
a6B	b6B	c6B	d6B	e6B	f6B	g6B	h6B
a5B	b5B	c5B	d5B	e5B	f5B	g5B	h5B
a4B	b4B	c4B	d4B	e4B	f4B	g4B	h4B
a3B	b3B	c3B	d3B	e3B	f3B	g3B	h3B
a2B	b2B	c2B	d2B	e2B	f2B	g2B	h2B
a1B	b1B	c1B	d1B	e1B	f1B	g1B	h1B

a8C	b8C	c8C	d8C	e8C	f8C	g8C	h8C
a7C	b7C	c7C	d7C	e7C	f7C	g7C	h7C
a6C	b6C	c6C	d6C	e6C	f6C	g6C	h6C
a5C	b5C	c5C	d5C	e5C	f5C	g5C	h5C
a4C	b4C	c4C	d4C	e4C	f4C	g4C	h4C
a3C	b3C	c3C	d3C	e3C	f3C	g3C	h3C
a2C	b2C	c2C	d2C	e2C	f2C	g2C	h2C
a1C	b1C	c1C	d1C	e1C	f1C	g1C	h1C

Vets plan for summer

Veterans who plan to attend summer school and have not been certified should notify the veterans affairs office no later than Thursday.

Notification after this date could cause delays in the May check.

The veteran affairs office is located in room 130 of Hearnes Hall.

As the semesters pass, the physical science department will continue to grow because of the many new and plentiful jobs opening up in the technological field, he believes. "But many students will only know the field as a general education requirement," he concludes.



DR. VERNON BAIMONTE

Technology division keeps busy

By NANCY KILPATRICK

Going strong and full of new aspirations to look forward to, the technology division, headed by James K. Maupin, dean of technology, keeps very busy these days.

Sitting relaxed in his office, complete with a fireplace and a cornplait almost ceiling high, Maupin explains: "It's safer to define technology as technological education rather than career education which it is called on the national level." He added: "Missouri Southern places strong emphasis on career education and most majors are career oriented. That's why the technology area of study is defined as technological education instead of career education." He also explained: "Many people don't realize the difference between vocational and technical education. Vocational programs such as in high schools and some colleges are totally job training for jobs that exist at the moment."

He added: "In technical programs, the people are given the background and skills for immediate job entry and background of appropriate supportive class work and general education courses so they'll adjust to changes that occur in every field. The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that every employed person at this time will, on the average, have to be retained at least three times during their working life and the majority of people trained only vocationally will be unemployed before being trained for a new job."

"THAT'S WHY," HE WENT ON, "that our philosophy is that our background, supportive classwork, and general education will make it possible to keep abreast of changes and then it won't be necessary to go through the periods of unemployment. This background also opens the door to promotions and advances in the organization where employed."

The main problem of the technology department is space. In order to offer applied classes, special facilities are mandatory and these special facilities are usually suitable only for a particular field. An example is the dental clinic which is a large room but can be used only for the dental program. Other

examples are the automotive shop and computer center, both very specialized but devoted only to those programs. Also the campus is fully occupied now and there is no place for a new teaching facility at the time.

"Another problem is that class size is limited," he said. "We have just about reached the maximum in most areas. For example, in the dental program we must have dental operator equipment for each two dental students and other programs depend on local hospitals and clinics, in which the state limits the number of enrollment in that area. A disappointing tone in some respect is when you are unable to accept a very capable student, especially in the health field, because the enrollment number is so limited."

ACCORDING TO MAUPIN, it is through advisory committees that new programs emerge. There is a general advisory committee for technology which meets on "an on call" basis and an advisory committee for each department. These groups are made up of "people who specialize in the field of the committee that they serve on. They provide information as to the changing environment of the field, new licensing requirements, and legal standpoints. Through these committees we keep abreast of emerging needs for new programs. When there is a need, information is collected, requirements for the program are studied and a request is made for a new program. The dental and military sciences programs, which are the newest, both came about in this order."

The next technical program to come to Southern could quite possibly be industrial arts. This addition has been requested through petition by students. Maupin said, "I have received a call from the Missouri department of higher education board saying that the application was being considered to initiate the new industrial arts curriculum." He added: "This recommendation will be presented to the state board on April 4-5. If initiated at MSSC, the program could possibly open during the 1977-78 school year."

In the last three years the technology division has become quite involved with short-term training programs, particularly as they relate to the general field of public safety. Some of these programs are class training for emergency medical technicians, set up by the U.S. Department of Transportation, a state licensing technical program, a police recruit training program for new employees of area law enforcement which was requested by local law enforcement agencies in the three state region, a series of retraining programs for local law enforcement agencies which are conducted by former graduates of the recruit program which started in January.

LEANING BACK IN HIS CHAIR, Maupin said he was very happy to have military science, the newest program, as a part of Missouri Southern and feels it offers a very valuable addition to the college offerings. He recalled, "I went into the service at age 17, was second lieutenant at 19, company commander at 21, and in northern France on D-Day, June 6, 1944."

Although now he seldom has much extra time, he enjoys working in his 10' by 14' hobby greenhouse filled with various plants and a bathtub full of goldfish. Field sports and shooting are favorites, too, as he has always been interested in guns. He sponsored a rifle club at Wellington, Kansas, where he taught and first met Sgt. Campbell of the ROTC unit here now, and taught various other faculty members. For the last 18 years he has worked with the Junior Rifle Club in order to give those that are interested background in shooting and hunting. Also along the same line, C.B. radios interest him and his proof of this is having one in each of his vehicles. Right now he is trying to help organize the sportsmen of the area with common interests and bring them together as a group. Still coordinator for programs at Southern he receives funding for equipment and excess property paper work comes through his office. Maupin is also on the executive board of the Ozark Gateway Regional Planning Commission.

Recalling memories from 1955, when he first joined the staff of Joplin Junior College, until now, when Missouri Southern received full state funding he muses, "Those of us who have been here feel we have made an accomplishment. It's been an experience that I would have been extremely disappointed to have been left out of, but I don't know whether I'd want to face it again or not."



James K. Maupin, Associate Dean for Technology

Martin believes college grads should be literate in math

By DAN GREER

The mathematics department at Missouri Southern presently offers courses ranging from beginning Algebra to numerical analysis. Every student on campus is now required to have three hours of basic math credit before graduation. This requirement was made by a college-appointed committee which established the set requirements.

Dr. Larry Martin, head of the department, said, "I believe every college graduate should be mathematically illiterate. If a student is functionally literate in math, then possibly these fundamental three hours are not necessary. For that matter, the students that won't need the math are the ones that take the most." According to Dr. Martin, most of the math department's manpower is presently spent on serving other departments, particularly in the service courses which are held in close conjunction with the college requirements program. Using the business department as an example, Dr. Martin said that business majors must take college algebra for a general requirement course in their program, so all business majors go through the math department eventually.

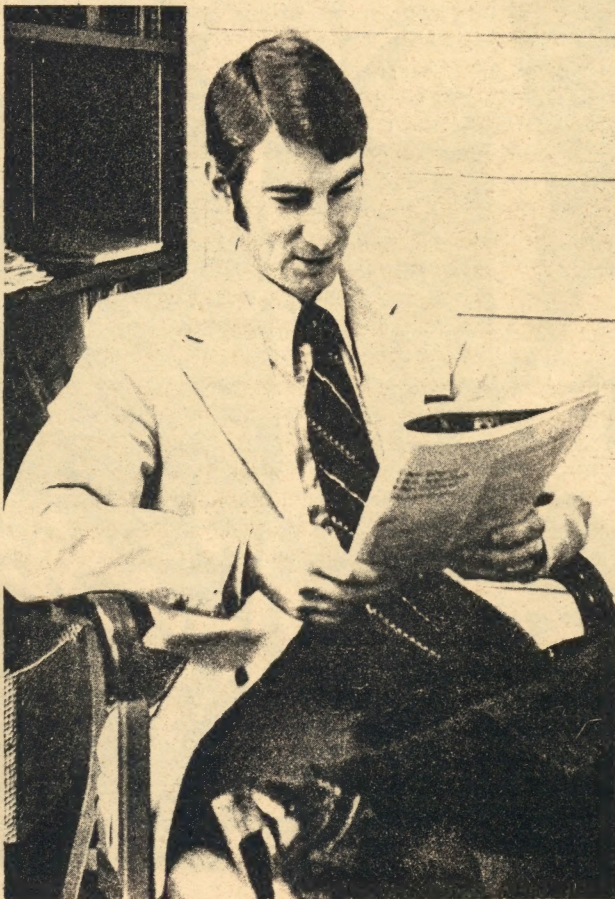
The total number of mathematics majors in the four grade levels is 25-30," Dr. Martin remarked. "There are only four courses per semester that are of interest strictly to math majors. We could attract more people to our department, but I see no reason to. We seem to be turning out close to the number of people since the success of a department is really determined by its placement record. MSSC has placed 100 percent of its graduated math majors in the last seven years," declared Dr. Martin.

Dr. Martin lowered his eyebrows, as well as his voice, as he began to criticize unemployment figures, saying, "People are concerned about unemployment, and this upsets me. One thing unemployment says is that there are too many people of a certain profession. It would seem that people are training for the wrong things. What does the world need? Shoe salesmen, or engineers? There has never been a time when engineers could not get a job," Dr. Martin insisted.

Dr. Martin pointed out that there are a lot of engineering people who are now concentrating on the math department's curriculum. MSSC does not have a four-year program for

engineering majors, but does offer the basics of the program for students who intend to transfer after two years, according to Dr. Martin.

"A short-term objective of the department," he said, "is to add two new specialized math courses this fall, for the business department's benefit. Our more major ambition is to eventually work the use of the computer terminal into more courses, including general education programs. This seems to be the direction society is moving in," he observed.



DR. J. LARRY MARTIN

Ken Ford to re-open Lux Theater

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Humphrey Bogart, Hop-a-long Cassidy, Charlie Chaplin, Laurel & Hardy are all familiar names to old movie buffs, but unless you are willing to stay up for the late, late shows or go cable, you'll never catch a glimpse of these golden oldies. Ken Ford, a former Missouri Southern student and broadcaster for channel 16, decided to provide an outlet for those on the nostalgia bandwagon.

Ford is renovating the old Lux Theatre in the 300 block of Main Street in Joplin and plans to show nothing but old movies, up to the 1950's. The Lux, which has stood empty several years, is undergoing several major repairs before it can be opened to the public. Apparently everything remotely usable had been taken from the building so that much of the interior needs redecorating. All the seats were taken so that Ford is going to have to purchase new seating. Ford is doing a large amount of the work on the building himself and explained that the interior will not be plush but "rustic" with many of the new additions in natural wood. The walls will be decorated with authentic old posters and stills from movie classics.

Welcome news to those caught in the inflation crunch is that Ford plans to have the ticket and concession prices almost one-half of what is charged in theatres playing current movies. It's going to be a family operation according to Ford, who is putting up all the money for the venture. "We've paid for everything cash on the barrelhead. So far I've spent \$1,500 and I don't see daylight yet," was Ford's economical explanation. Ford also went on to mention that he has had several successful businessmen offer to be his partner and seems to think that this is an indication of a stable business proposition.

Other old stars who are going to shine again on the Lux screen are James Dean, Roy Rogers, Johnny Mack Brown, Abbott & Costello and a rarity, silent Laurel & Hardy's. It seems that the

comedy team made several silent films before the talkies that were later passed over for those with sound. Ford describes them as being extremely funny and almost unknown. As soon as the theatre gets going, some serials like Flash Gordon and Dick Tracy may be added, but they are more expensive. One show will play all week with an added attraction on the weekend, and Ford has also considered showing two or three hours of silent films on Sunday afternoon.

Interestingly enough Ford got his inspiration for this business venture when he was working for channel 16 and saw a wire story about a similar theatre in Memphis, Tennessee. After \$200 worth of phone calls, Ford established the necessary contacts to lease the old movies. The next step was to acquire equipment, including projector, from a man who went broke trying to run a similar venture. Obviously there is some risk in this business, but Ford also mentioned that the man who went broke specialized in gospel movies.

Depending on how the renovations proceed, Ford estimates the opening of the theatre as sometime in mid-May. Its opening will provide a real boon to old theater buffs and the mature population who want to recapture the thrill of their youthful viewing, Ford believes.

'Earth' to be last in series

The Spiva Art Center and the Missouri State Council on the Arts will present the final program in the current film classics series at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 6 in Room 105 of the Science and Math Building on the Missouri Southern campus. The program will begin with the experimental short film "Little Match Girl" followed by the silent film masterpiece "Earth." It has been necessary to relocate the film showing due to space

Concert tomorrow

The Amazing Rhythm Aces, a band previously unheard of until a song called "Third Rate Romance" focused attention on it, will appear in concert at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the College Gymnasium. Under sponsorship of the College Union Board, the band is now considered one of the nation's fastest-rising groups. Tickets are \$1 for students with ID's and \$2 for non-students. They are still available in College Union Room 100, the Sound Warehouse, and at Tops and Trowers.

Begun three years ago by Russell Smith and Butch McDade, the band's first album is "Stacked Deck" and contains a wide mix of tunes — folk, rock, traditional, gospel, and country.

With various changes in personnel, the band has gone through such names as Jesse Winchester and the Rhythm Aces, the Rhythm Aces, and finally the Amazing Rhythm Aces.

Members of the band are James Hooker, Butch McDade, Barry "Byrd" Burton, Russell Smith, Jeff "Stick" Davis, and Billy Earhart III.

Amazing Rhythm Aces



here tomorrow night

and security requirements of the "Americana Festival" being exhibited in the Fine Arts Gallery.

Made in 1930, "Earth" has been referred to by film historians as one of the last of the great silent films. Alexander Dovzhenko, director of the film commented, "I wanted to show the state of a Ukrainian village in 1929, that is to say, at the time it was going through an economic transformation and mental change in the masses." The simple story in this film, twice included as one of the "Twelve Best Films of all Time" by a panel critics, concerns the coming of a collective farm to a Ukrainian village. However, Dovzhenko is not interested in the plot, but rather in his belief that the land is the stem of the life cycle of man. Constant juxtaposition results in an overpowering effect. Arthur Knight, in his book, "The Liveliest Art" has written, "... 'Earth' remains one of the true masterworks of the silent screen." Another film author, Paul Rotha, reflects his feelings thus: "So moved am I by Dovzhenko's film that I find it difficult to express in words the full meaning of the images that are at once lovely and themselves, lovely in sequence and lovely as a unified work of art."

"The Little Match Girl" directed by Jean Renoir, son of the famous painter, is a version of the Andersen fairy tale in modern dress. Catherine Hessling, its star, was known as "French Mae Murray" and previous to her stage career modeled for Renoir's father. The decor and camera tricks are avant-garde.

Admission is either by season ticket or \$1.00 at the door for non-members of the Film Society.

'Appleseed' next week

"Appleseed," a children's play which chronicles the early life of Johnny Appleseed, will be presented by the Show Celebration Company of the Barn Theatre on March 30, 31 and April 2 in Joplin, and on April 7, 8 in Carthage.

This is the first time that a children's play will be presented during school hours for students in grades one through six. There is no admission charge.

Joplin students will be bussed to Memorial Hall for the performance. All three Joplin parochial schools have been invited to attend. The play will be sponsored by the Joplin Parks and Recreation Board, the Association for Childhood Education and the Joplin R-8 School System.

In Carthage, the students will travel to Our Lady of the Ozarks. The Carthage Press and the Carthage R-8 School System are sponsoring the Carthage appearances. St. Ignace parochial school students have been invited to attend.

A public performance will be presented at 8 p.m. April 10 in Joplin's Memorial Hall, for pre-school children and parents. "Appleseed" tells of the main events in Johnny Appleseed's life, while tying the historical past to the present.

Joyce Bowman is directing the play. Cast members include Ted Estes, Kitty Grimes, Nancy Fries, Sheryl Carr, Kathy Galen Augustus, Mark Harris, Missy Patchin, Bert Fleming, Christy Hager, Pat Rooney and Tom Green. Understudy is Brenda Elliott and Mike McCullough.

Dylan's album accompanies revival

By STEPHEN SMITH
(Editor)

Last year songwriter Bob Dylan won the Rock Music Award for making best album of the year. If the same standards are followed this year Dylan himself should be bronzed and placed atop a pedestal somewhere on Hollywood Boulevard for the merits of his new album, "Desire." The new album rates at least three times better than "Blood on the Tracks," his last effort, and heralds a return by Dylan to active social protest of the tone he produced during the early '60s. It serves to remind the public once again (lest we forget) that despite his lyrical talent Dylan is not only a poet but also a first rate tune-writer. He has a rare ability to write deceptively simple, three or four chord melodies and never truly grow stale.

The new album accompanies Dylan's recent re-emergence to the public spotlight after nearly 10 years of semi-seclusion following a motorcycle accident in the middle '60s that nearly claimed his life. After the accident Dylan dropped out of sight from many of his closest friends and developed a mania for privacy. During those years he was seen only enough to verify the fact that he was still alive and he made only a few albums of dubious importance.

MUCH LIKE HIS MUSIC, however, Bob Dylan's personality holds a rare form of excitement of which he is a master. Dylan marked time for years, avoiding over-exposure while slowly changing from folksinger to folk-legend. And then suddenly and seemingly for not reason at all he returned to Greenwich Village a few months ago, popping in on bars and playing to excited crowds till three or four in the morning. He sat in on a jam session with poet Allen Ginsberg and other folk singers at Jack Kerouac's grave. Suddenly, he showed us the personal magnetism that many of us had begun to wonder if Dylan ever really possessed in the first place.

Anyone who has heard Dylan's 1974 album, "Blood on the Tracks" will admit that this was the prologue of Dylan's re-appearance. I, personally feel that "Idiot Wind" is one of the most powerful, biting songs ever written. It was social protest of the most extreme type and made the most of the driving, Dylan melody. But the album held little for the rock listener, since it was exclusively folk. The style of the record was extremely simple and nondescript, utilizing brass, folk guitars and little if any percussion. He was backed up by (of all people!) Eric Weissberg and Deliverance.

But "Desire" is different. It starts off with "Hurricane" a rock short story of black middleweight contender Rubin Carter who was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for the alleged murder in the robbery of a New Jersey liquor store in 1966. As the song goes, and as Dylan is quoted by poet Allen Ginsberg in the album notes:

"The want to put his ass in stir
They want to pin that triple murder on him
He coulda been the champion of the world—"

IF ANY ONE PERSON could stir up public sympathy for American Carter it might be Dylan for he not only attacks the treatment of the man who was "falsely tried" but also gets a dig at middle-class American society in general: "...couldn't help be ashamed to live in a land where Justice is a game."

All of the songs in the collection except one ("Sara" a tribute to Dylan alone to his wife) were written by Dylan and Jacques Levy and hold a distinctly upbeat nature. The instrumentation is superb and two particular musicians distinctly make the album what it is. One is violinist Scarlet Rivera, whose funky scratching background forms an effect compliment to Dylan's harmonica. The other, and the most important to the two, is Howard Wyeth on drums. The percussion on "Desire" is one of the most remarkable musical effects and marks off the gap between the album and the more mundane "Blood on the Tracks."

"Sara" is the most moving song on the album and the only one Dylan wrote by himself. Its expressiveness is of a quality almost unheard of in music today and it seems that, in singing the song, Dylan bares his soul to the entire world. He speaks of his children playing on the beach, his first meeting with his wife, his troubles and finally ends up, almost begging: "Sara, Sara, Scorpio sphinx with an arrow and bow / ...don't ever leave me. Don't ever go."

OTHER SONGS WORTHY of special notation on "Desire" are "Isis," the story of an Italian gangster in New York, "Isis," a tale of two men robbing a sarcophagus in the desert, and "Sister," a traditional folk tune.

This album seems undoubtedly one of the best and most sophisticated Dylan has ever put out. Most of the "song" are

more short stories in that they have characters, plots, beginnings and ends and as time goes on this style of songwriting is more and more becoming Dylan's forte. In a way, the resurgence of Bob Dylan as a songwriter and personality mirrors the attitude over the last few years of America as a nation. Like the rest of the country Dylan was childishly optimistic at the beginning of the '60s, suffered a shock with his

own accident (and Vietnam), losing his innocence as an outcome. During the Nixon years came a strange sort of silence in a land that had suddenly discovered its own broken heart. But once again the enthusiasm has returned — at least to Dylan, Ginsberg and friends. As the latter says in his album notes, "O Generation keep on working." That statement seems to reflect one of the messages of "Desire."

Spiva Art Center

presents



EARTH

1930

Directed and written by Alexander Dovzhenko; original title: "Zemlya;" photography by Danylo Demutsky. With Semyon Svashenko, Stephen Shkurat, Mikola Nademsky, Yelena Maximova, Pyotr Masokha. English titles.

EARTH is the fourth and last silent film by the Ukrainian director Alexander Dovzhenko (ZVENIGORA, ARSENAL), and is considered his masterpiece. Its story is very simple: the young peasants of a Ukrainian village want to set up collective farms; the kulaks (rich landowners) try to protect their land. But, as Jay Leyda says, "this story scarcely hints of all the qualities and passages that have made EARTH one of the few acknowledged classics of the Soviet and world cinema." Dovzhenko is concerned, not with plot, but with the lyrical expression of a universal theme: the life cycle of man (which Dovzhenko believes is bound inextricably to the land).

The theme is developed through a constant juxtaposition and intertwining of images of life and death. In the opening sequence, shots of corn and wheat rippling in the wind, and fruit on the trees, suggest the harvest. Amidst these images of fertility, sunlight and happiness, an old man lies dying. He eats an apple, as does his young grandchild: life goes on, just as the fruit will continue to grow out of the earth. In the final sequence, Vasili, a young man whom a kulak has murdered, is buried by the peasants. His body is carried along the fields, past abundantly full apple trees. As he is placed in the soil, a peasant woman is shown in the pains of childbirth. The theme is best expressed in the haunting scene of Vasili's death. He has joined the others in celebrating the arrival of a tractor. As he walks down the moonlit path, he begins to dance, in a joyous affirmation of life. Suddenly, he is struck down by a bullet.

"So moved am I by Dovzhenko's film that I find it difficult to express in words the full meaning of the moving images that are at once lovely in themselves, lovely in sequence and lovely as a unified work of art. . . . The touches of mysticism, the deep feeling for the soil, the sensitivity to all that is lovely are so new to the art of the cinema that for the moment we are dumbfounded. . . . EARTH is one of the few films in the cinema up till now which mean something."

—Paul Rotha, *Celluloid: The Film Today*

"... EARTH remains one of the true masterworks of the silent screen."

—Arthur Knight, *The Liveliest Art*

7:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 6

Southern soccer squad approved by regents for varsity status

The Missouri Southern soccer team will be competing as a varsity sport next college year.

The college's boards of trustees and regents approved the change of the club sport March 11 during a meeting in the College Union Ballroom. Soccer players, along with Coach Hal Bodon, were present.

During the meeting, however, the boards stated that the college could not financially support the soccer team's proposed trip to Poland this summer. The team estimated the cost of the trip would be \$10,000.

Soccer will join football, basketball, and baseball as major varsity teams at Southern. Being a varsity sport has its advantages, according to Bodon, in that the team will be able to participate in post-seasonal tournaments and will be eligible for the district championship. Two more factors are insurance rates which are lower for players, and players will be eligible

for All-American honors.

Regents set a maximum budget of \$5,000 for next year's soccer team, although Bodon asked only for \$2,500. Last year's team spent an estimated \$700, all of which was funded by Bodon and the players themselves.

Bodon said: "We have waited four years for this to happen. Naturally we are all very happy with becoming a varsity sport. The Board has made a very popular decision. We will try hard to continue having a top-notch soccer program at Missouri Southern. We are grateful to all groups and organizations who have supported us in the past. We also want to thank President Billingsly for giving us his support.

"We are obviously disappointed that we are not now going to Poland this summer. It would have been a great experience for our young men. Hopefully we will have such an opportunity sometime in the future."

Lady Lions open softball season

Women's softball got underway for the 1976 season when the MSSC Lady Lions hosted the Southwest Baptist College Lady Bearcats at Ewert Field on Friday, March 19.

The second game was played against SMSU on Monday, March 22, when Coach Gerry Albins' Diamond hopefuls journeyed to Springfield to do battle against the SMS Lady Bears.

The Lion women have been working out daily in the hope of improving last year's 3-13 season. Ewert Park is their practice field as well as their actual playing field, until a more convenient diamond can be arranged.

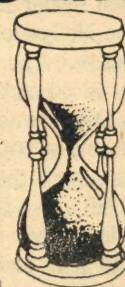
Succeeding games will include: Kansas State College of Pittsburg, here on March 31, at 3:30 p.m.; John Brown

University of Siloam Springs, Ark. here on April 12, at 2 p.m.; KSCP, there at 3:30 p.m. on April 19; SWBC, there at 1 p.m. on April 22; and John Brown University, there at 1 p.m. on May 1.

At the away games the women will be playing their games, while the Lion men oppose their counter parts at the same school. Thus both teams can be transported together in the college bus.

Players on the MSSC squad include Karen Gordon, Sherry Yeager, Terry Wilcox, Karen Kutz, Kitty Tucker, Carol Vinson, Marti Gray, Sheryl Frazier, Pam Ingles, Tina Stephens, Doddie Garner, Connie Williamson, Brenda Randolph, and Debbie Holcomb as manager.

Bloodmobile

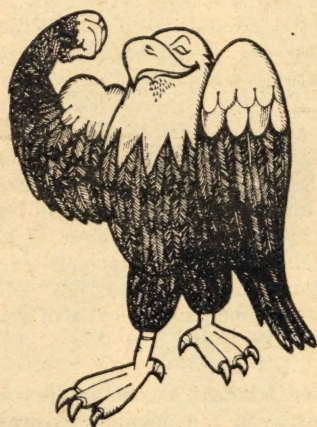


Monday,

April 5

College union

Education Majors



**who plan to student teach in
the fall semester should make
an appointment to see**

Dr. Robert Highland, S-110,

before April 15

**Interested
in
a
guaranteed
summer
job
?**

We have summer jobs that last for six weeks beginning May 30, June 20, and July 18. Room and board are included, as is transportation to and from the job location in Kentucky. You also will receive approximately \$500 cash, all of which can be saved for your next year's school expenses.

If you have between 45-75 hours at the end of this semester, you may apply to attend ROTC camp. There is no ROTC or military obligation attached to attending this camp.

However, by attending ROTC summer camp you are eligible to enter the advanced ROTC program next fall and receive \$100 a month during your junior and senior years. You will also be guaranteed a job upon graduation that starts at over \$10,000 per year.

For details call Frank Bridges at 624-8100, ext. 245, or contact Jennifer Allen, Room 210 South Hall or Gary Nichols, Room 207 North Hall.

Application deadline is March 31.